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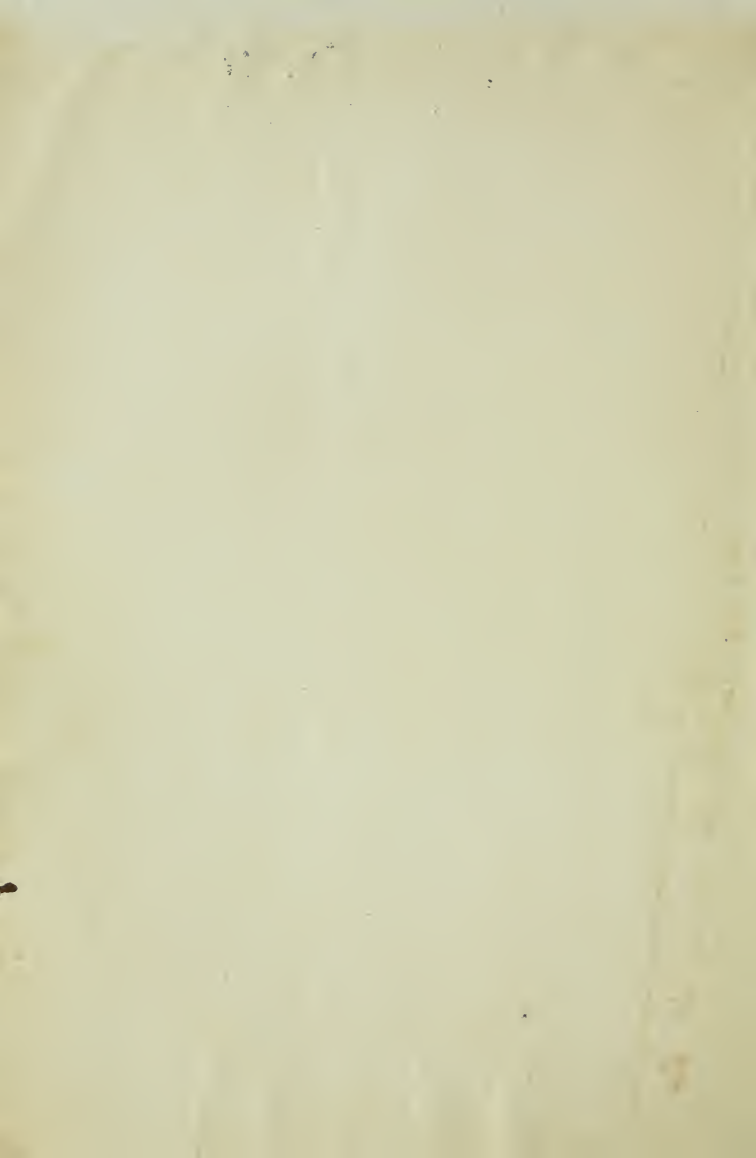


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A Guide to the Rhine



With maps, town - plans
and illustrations.



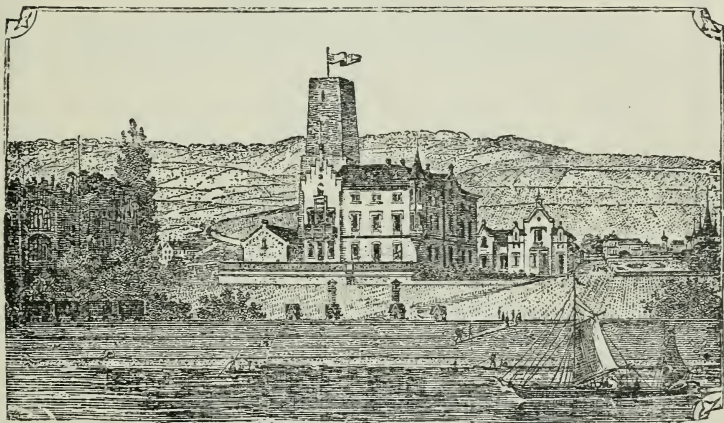
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Bridge stations are: Coblence, Cochem, Alf, Zell, Traben, Trarbach, Berncastel, Quint and Treves.

Boat stations at: Güls, Winningen, Cobern, Niederfell, Lehmen, Oberfell, Alken, Brodenbach, Hatzenport, Burgen, Moselkern, Treis, Clotten, Ernst, Bruttig, Beilstein, Briedern, Mesenich, Ediger, Neef, Merl, Briedel, Pünderich, Reil, Burg, Enkirch, Wolf, Cröv, Kinheim, Lösenich, Erden, Uerzig, Zeltingen, Wehlen, Mülheim, Dusemond, Kesten, Geierslay, Minheim, Reinsport, Müstert, Piesport, Neumagen, Trittenheim, Leiwen, Clüsserath, Thörnich, Detzem, Mehrling, Longuich, Schweich.

For further particulars see the local Time-tables.

Excellent cuisine and first class wines on board the steamers.

A GUIDE TO THE RHINE

describing a Summer Tour
from Düsseldorf to Mainz, including visits to the
Valleys of the Nahe,
Lahn, Moselle, Ahr, the Siebengebirge, etc.

by

G. Hölscher.

With many interesting notes
from legendary and historical sources, maps, four town-plans,
and numerous illustrations.

Translated by

A. Mitchell, Edinburgh.

3. Edition.



Cologne: Hoesch & Bechstedt, Publishers.

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Two Steamship Companies carry on the Passenger Traffic on the Rhine between Cologne and Mainz:

The Köln-Düsseldorfer Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft. — The Boats have either black funnels or funnels with black and white rings.

Fare Cologne to Mainz:

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| Express Service (Saloon only) { | | Single fare | 12.— marks. |
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and the **Niederländische Dampfschiff-Rhederei** — Boats with funnels painted half black, half white.



Preface.

This book, on its first appearance in German, was received with such great approval by visitors to the Rhine, that the publishers decided to respond to the often-expressed wish for an English edition. It will be useful in the first place to those tourists, who desire in a comparatively short time to see the chief beauties of the Rhine, and for that purpose wish a small work combining the qualities of a practical guide and a descriptive handbook. With this view, different sizes of type have been used to distinguish the concise descriptions of the principal sights which meet the eye on the Rhine journey from the fuller and interesting information given of a historical, legendary, or economical nature. In particular, introductory sections to the Guide proper deal with the Rhine in general, its wine, its shipping, etc.

In the drawing up of the book, care has also been taken that, notwithstanding its title, it shall be equally useful to those who travel in one day from Mainz to Cologne or Düsseldorf, and to those who take three weeks for the same journey. From the outset, therefore, an exact division of time in the text has been purposely avoided. On the other hand, the traveller will find, in the Index to Contents, sufficient information (including names of Hotels etc.) in regard to all places which are mentioned as convenient stopping places. If, indeed, some proposals are made as to how best to divide the time, it must be understood that they bind no one: it is left to the individual taste to choose between the city with its castles, churches and museums, on the one hand, and the little village surrounded by pleasant vineyards, on the other.

Proposed Distribution of Time.

For Eight Days:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Düsseldorf. | 5. Coblenz. |
| 2. Cologne. | 6. Assmannshaus.-Rüdesheim. |
| 3. Bonn. | 7. Wiesbaden. |
| 4. Siebengebirge. | 8. Mainz. |

For 14 Days:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Düsseldorf. | 8. Moselle Valley (for obtaining permission to visit Burg Eltz, see p. 48). |
| 2. Cologne. | 9. Coblenz. |
| 3. Bonn. | 10. Boppard. |
| 4. Siebengebirge. | 11. Bingen and Nahe Valley. |
| 5. Remagen (Ahr Valley). | 12. Assmannshaus.-Rüdesheim. |
| 6. Andernach (Laacher See). | 13. Wiesbaden. |
| 7. Ems. | 14. Mainz. |

For about Three Weeks:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Düsseldorf. | 10.-12. Coblenz, Moselle Valley (for obtaining permission to visit Burg Eltz, see p. 48). |
| 2.-3. Cologne. | 13. Boppard. |
| 4. Bonn. | 14.-15. { St. Goar, Oberwesel, { Bacharach. |
| 5.-7. { Siebengebirge. { Remagen (Ahr Valley). | 16.-17. Bingen and Nahe Valley. |
| 8. Andernach (Laacher See). | 18.-19. { Assmannshausen. { Rüdesheim. |
| 9. Ems. | 20.-22. { Wiesbaden. { Mainz. |

It is clear that no one can, with any great comfort, cover the whole of the ground above mentioned in eight days. Each one must therefore make the best arrangement he can, according to the time at his disposal. A necessary condition is, of course, favourable weather, and this we hope may be the good fortune of every one who uses this little volume.



The Rhine: its Shipping and its Wine.

The Rhine with its 730 miles is the longest river of Germany, and the largest and most beautiful part of its course is the 440 miles which are in German territory. The navigable part of the Rhine is usually divided into three sections. The part from Basel to Bingen is called the Upper Rhine ('Oberrhein'); the Middle Rhine ('Mittelrhein') stretches from Bingen to Cologne and is 100 miles in length; at the 'holy city', the Lower Rhine ('Niederrhein') begins, and extends to the mouth of the river in the North Sea, a distance of 215 miles.

The Rhenish 'Schiefergebirge', which the river breaks through from Bingen downwards, consists chiefly of greywacke schist, with islands of porphyry and trachyte. These rocks belong to the Palaeozoic Period and therefore contain no fossilised animal remains. To be more exact, they belong to the Devonian Age — the latest subdivision of the Palaeozoic Period. At Remagen-Hönningen a volcanic zone intervenes, which shows itself in hot and mineral springs here, and also in the Ahr valley.

The shipping trade of the Rhine is as old as our knowledge of the stream. When the Romans held sway on the banks of the Rhine, we know it was an important highway for commerce, and as early in the Middle Ages as the 10th century, the Rhine was the chief channel for interchange of goods between Germany and England. Cologne was of outstanding importance as a place for

the trans-shipment of goods, which were brought thus far by sea-going vessels, and then forwarded in river boats. The political importance, power and fame of Cologne sprang chiefly from the great development of its sea-trade. In London, the merchants of Cologne possessed as early as the 12th century a house of their own called the 'Gildhalle', and in the next century this house represented German merchants in general.

The first steamboat which navigated the Rhine was an English one, bound from London to Frankfort. On the 8th of June 1816 it left Rotterdam, and at midday on the 12th of June arrived in Cologne. This undertaking of the firm of Benitheverson & Bell of London was not eventually a success, and the regular navigation of the Rhine by steamboats did not become an accomplished fact until ten years later. It was the 'Niederländische Dampfschiff-rhederei' in Rotterdam which first ran boats regularly as far as Cologne. The importance of the new means of transport did not escape the notice of two citizens of Cologne, Bernhard Boisserée and Heinrich Merkens. They induced the Cologne Chamber of Commerce to send them to Rotterdam, and, on hearing their report, the city of Cologne resolved to further the new undertaking. Under the guidance of Merkens, the Preussisch-rheinische Steamship Company originated. Its founding was sanctioned by an order of cabinet of the 11th of June 1826, which at the same time removed the difficulties raised against it by the shippers' guilds of the lower and middle Rhine. On the 1st of May 1827 the Company, which had a capital of 485,000 marks, opened their service between Cologne and Mainz with the boat 'Concordia'. In 1832 the service was extended to Mannheim. Meanwhile, in 1836, a Steamship Company for the lower and middle Rhine was founded in Düsseldorf. The ships ran at first between Düsseldorf and Mainz, and later between Rotterdam and Mannheim.

In 1853, the Cologne and Düsseldorf Companies united in running a common service between Rotterdam and Mannheim. Today, however, each company is still independent — only the ships of their fleets must be built as like each other as possible. The companies have at present 13 fast double-decked steamers, each with accommodation for some 1500 passengers, 13 promenade-decked steamers, and 5 flush-decked steamers. With this fleet of boats they make yearly over 4000 passages — in 1902 they made 4161 passages, and covered 916,400 kilometres, — carrying about 1,600,000 passengers, and some 37,000 tons of goods. The number of passengers carried from the founding of the Company up to 1903 amounted to about 68 millions. The two fast steamers, built in 1899, 'Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria', of the Düsseldorf Company and the 'Borussia', of the Cologne Company, are the

largest, fastest and finest saloon river steamers in Europe. The length of these boats is 270 feet, and their breadth across the paddle-boxes 55 feet.

The happy traveller on one of the magnificent saloon steamers fills his glass with sparkling Rhine wine as he glides past the vine-covered hills, but little does he think of the anxious care of the vine-grower, who toils on in great uncertainty as to whether Heaven's blessing will crown his labours or not. Yet, assuredly, the unwearied toil of the vine-dresser must be combined with the blessing of favourable skies before there can be produced from the fruit of the vine a heart-rejoicing drop, repaying in some measure the toil expended. Not too often is the second of the two conditions fulfilled: it is said, only once in seven years. A



full 'herbst', as the vintage is called, is indeed rare. In most of the districts of the Rheingau, this full harvest occurred only once in the ten years from 1891 to 1900, namely in 1896. In that year 86,142 hectolitres were obtained, including 820 hectolitres of red wine, as compared with 6696 hectolitres, including 72 hectolitres of red wine, in 1898 — the worst of these 10 years. Further, the vintage of 1896 has been the greatest since 1868. But it is in all cases arranged that the vinegrower shall not become unduly puffed up. For example, the 1896 vintage, although great in quantity, was not of very good quality. In the Rheingau, each butt of 1200 litres of 1893 wine was valued at 7290 marks on the average, while, on the other hand, a butt of 1896 wine brought only 857 marks. Within a period of 24 years — 1867 to 1890 — the price obtained at the auctions for Steinberger varied from 20 marks 71 pfg. to 2788 marks 33 pfg. per hectolitre. Such differences are striking examples of the absolute dependence of the vinegrower on wind, weather and sunshine.

From 1682 to 1900, that is 219 years, it is calculated that there were really only 28 excellent years = 12.8%, 52 good years = 23.7%, 74 middling years = 33.8%, and 65 poor or bad years = 29.7%.

In March and April of every spring, the stems of the vines are pruned, and then tied up with straw to supports. Much trouble and anxiety are caused to the vinedresser by the animal and plant enemies of the vine. The vineweevil, 'Schildlaus',



Caub, Gutenfels and Pfalz.

'Springwurm', etc., unite in destructive activity; but these pests are of little importance compared with the 'Traubenwickler' (a kind of moth) in its caterpillar forms, the 'Heuwurm' and 'Sauerwurm'. The former of these, which is the caterpillar in its first stage of development, gnaws the buds and blossoms on their appearing. The 'Sauerwurm', the caterpillar in its second stage, destroys the grapes by its sting. The latter pest practically destroyed completely the vintage in the whole Rheingau in 1898. A regularly planned campaign of destruction is now carried on against these creatures in May and July, when they are in the moth stage of development. In the Rheingau, many communities employ the school-children for the destruction of the moths, and the conduct

of the campaign is usually in the hands of the burgomaster. The materials for the capture of the moths — sticky-fans and lime — are provided by the communities, who also reward those employed. In the year 1901, there were caught in the Rheingau 3,605,500 moths. In the Royal Domaine, lamps have also been used very successfully in capturing moths. The lamps are set up in the vineyards, and the moths lured to the lights and destroyed. In the great Steinberg at Eberbach in 1902, 16,197 moths were caught with lamps, and 63,000 with sticky-fans. The expenses amounted to 7182 marks.

On the eastern or south-eastern slopes, where the snow melts quickly, is the best situation for a vineyard. But even the most celebrated wine localities have their two sides, like everything else in the world. Usually, in their off-shoots at least, they are shut in, so as to be less exposed to the sun in one direction. Thus, even amongst the vines on the same famous 'Weinberg', there may be a striking difference in the quality of the grapes obtained, apart from the higher or lower situation of the vines. So even the most famous wine districts have bad situations and bad wines. The nature of the soil, light or heavy, loamy, sandy, or stony, also influences the flavour of the wine.

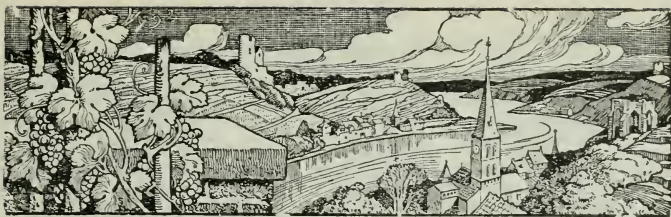
Before the vintage, the vineyards are closed by order of the authorities. There are really two 'closings' of the vineyards — a 'small' one which forbids children and strangers to enter the vineyards and demands that the vinedresser should put the finishing touches to his work, and then there is a 'large closing', which begins usually between the middle and end of August, according to the advancement of the grapes. Then, entrance is stringently forbidden to all, except the possessors at law of the vineyard. All paths leading through the vineyards are closed until the vintage, with the exception of any very important lines of communication, and watchers guard uninterruptedly the precious fields. At last the exact time for the commencement of the vintage is fixed for each separate district, by a meeting of the council of the village or town and the officers of the landward court, and made known by bell.

Before however the grape yields pure wine, two stages have to be passed through. We get firstly, must, then new wine or 'Federweisser'.

In the 18th century and still more in the 16th and 17th centuries the sale of the must and new wine was systematically ordered by the *Kabelungen* and *Weinmärkte* in the Rheingau, Bacharach, etc. After the vintage — when the grapes had been pressed and the fermentation of the juice had ceased — the wines

were valued and taxed and also an estimate of the produce of the whole district taken. Then all the vessels received consecutive numbers. The best was marked No. 1, the second best No. 2, and so on. Then the best was *zusammengekabelt* with the worst, the second best with the second worst, and so on. Both butts formed a lot which was offered for sale on the market. By these *Kabelungen* (arranging in lots) even the poorest wine was assured of a sale. Today we make the poor wine better by the addition of sugar which the law now permits.





Düsseldorf — the Garden City of the Rhine.¶

On the 14th of August 1288, Count Adolf V. of Berg raised the little village, Düsseldorf, situated at the mouth of the rivulet called the Düsseldorf, to the status of a town, his object being to gain a point of vantage against the Archbishop of Cologne. The Elector *Johann Wilhelm* or Jan Wellem (1690—1717), whose statue stands in the market place, was a prince noted for his love of splendour. He made himself remembered by the founding of the Neustadt, thus extending the city boundaries, but especially as the founder of Düsseldorf Art. He assembled artists round him and resolved, after the example of the court at Paris, to make a great collection of pictures. Two years after his ascent of the throne, with the help of numerous agents, he began, with good taste, to purchase pictures of all kinds in the Netherlands and Germany. By his second marriage with Maria Anna Louise Aloisia de Medici, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, his gallery received a valuable addition of famous pictures and through his father-in-law he obtained permission to get plaster casts taken of antique sculptures in Italy. Fourteen of the most skilled of the workers in plaster were for seven years employed in taking copies of some hundreds of the most famous ancient statues, groups, and reliefs. Then the Elector died. Under his successor, the precious moulds and perhaps also a part of the figures which had been cast, were used for filling up the hollow places in the Düsseldorf district! In 1758, under Karl Theodor, the remainder was brought to Mannheim, and one must now search for the famous picture gallery in the *Pinakothek* at Munich. This is accounted for as follows:

The successor of the childless Karl Theodor, Max Josef von Pfalz-Zweibrücken, was obliged at the Peace of Luneville in 1801 to surrender the Palatinate and Jülich to his ally, France; the gallery, however, he claimed as his own personal property, in order that it might not fall into the hands of the hated Prussians who were at war with France. All representations of the people of Düsseldorf that the gallery was the backbone of the School of Art, and so forth, were in vain. It wandered in 1805 to Kirchheimbolanden, and from there France allowed it to be taken by her ally to Munich. One may easily understand that Düsseldorf has never been able to forget this irreparable loss. For a long time the town treated with Prussia for the restoration of the Gallery, and in 1866 a hope of this being obtained actually existed. Article 13 of the Berlin Treaty of Peace 22nd Aug. 1866, stated that the rival claims for the Düsseldorf Gallery should be settled by arbitration and that a German College of Judges should be chosen for this purpose. By the Treaty of the 23rd Nov. 1870 between Prussia and Bavaria, the creation of Jan Wellem was lost to Düsseldorf forever. As compensation, 150,000 thalers were assigned by the state in 1874 for the construction of the Düsseldorf *Kunshalle* (Art Hall.)

Under the second of Jan Wellem's successors, the Elector Karl Theodor (1743—99), there arose in 1774 the *Maler-, Zeichen- und Baukunst-Akademie* (Academy of Painting, Architecture, etc.), a School of Law, the *Hofgarten*, and the *Karlstadt*. In the beginning of October 1794, the Austrians crossed the Rhine here, pursued by the French, and the shooting of a French officer gave a pretext for the bombardment of the city. In this bombardment, the castle, the Cölestiner cloister, and many private houses were set on fire. At the same time the town was plundered by the mob. In 1802, the fortifications were razed. The Duchy of Berg, in 1806, passed over to Napoleon, and later on it was extended, and, as a Grand Duchy, it was given to his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat, who took up his residence in Düsseldorf. At the Berlin Congress of 1815, the Grand Duchy fell to Prussia. Prussia re-established the Academy in 1819 and called to the head of it *Peter Cornelius*, who was born in Düsseldorf on 23rd Sept. 1783, his father having been Electoral Academy Inspector. As Cornelius gravitated more towards Munich, where he was accustomed to spend the summer, it was not until 1837, when *Wilhelm Schadow*, the founder of the Romantic School of Painting, was called to succeed him that the art of Düsseldorf came into prominence. Under the guidance of Schadow, the Academy became noted for the religious paintings of the Nazarener, *Deger*, *Karl* and *Andreas Müller*, and *Ittenbach*. Then there was the genre painting of *Schrödter*, *Hasenclever*, *Jordan*, *Ritter*, and a peasant-genre represented by *Wilh. Becker*. *Lessing* came forward as the romantic protector of the classic-idealistic landscape painting; and the two brothers *Andreas* and *Oswald Achenbach* made their influence felt. Battle painting is represented by *Camphausen*. The genre painting reached its highest in *Knaus*, *Vautier*, *Wilhelm Sohn*, *Munkacsy*, and *Hoff*, and the Nazarener painting is best represented, especially from the Protestant standpoint, by the religious painting of *Ed. von Gebhardt*.

In the 19th century, the *Theatre* and *Music*, as well as art, made great advancement in Düsseldorf. As representing the Theatre, *Karl Leberecht Immermann* (1840) attained a conspicuous position; and Music developed under such men as *Burgmüller*, *Spohr*, *Ries*, *Mendelssohn*, *Rietz*, *Schumann*, *Hiller*, and *Tausch*.

A Visit to Düsseldorf. (Plan p. 9.) Since 1897 there has been in existence here a 'Verkehrsverein'. One of the objects of this society is to give information to travellers. It has an office at 91 *Graf-Adolph-Strasse*, near the station. Turning to the right on coming out of the station, we follow the tramway line through *Worringerstrasse*, to the left through *Kölnerstrasse*, straight forward through *Pempelforterstrasse*, then to the left through *Jacobigasse* (passing on the right the *Malkasten* — Artists' Club), and reach the *Hofgarten*, through which we can wander almost to the Rhine. On the right the *Kunst Palast* is situated.

This Art Palace was erected, for the Exhibition of 1902, according to the prize design of Architect *A. Bender*. The principal front is a beautiful baroque façade with a length of 430 feet, and it is crowned with a dome rising to a height of 130 feet. In the interior have been constructed an *Ehrenhof* (Hall of Honour) in the form of a cross, and a *Säulenhalle* (pilared hall) in high renaissance form.



Proceeding, we turn our steps to the *Rhinebridge*. The two large spans have each a width of 590 feet and the total length is about 700 yards. A branch line going over the bridge unites Düsseldorf with *Crefeld*.



DÜSSELDORF

Erklärung der Zeichen und Nummern

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Königl. Regierung | 7 Bahnhof | 13 Kunstthalle | 19 Dominikaner-K. |
| 2 Rathaus | 8 Stadt-Theater | 14 Hist. Museum | 20 Johannes-K. |
| 3 Justizgebäude | 9 Apollo-Theater | 15 Kunst-Gew. M. | 21 Franciscaner-Kl. |
| 4 Amtsgericht | 10 Tonhalle | 16 Andreas-K. | 22 Marien Hosp. |
| 5 Ständehaus | 11 Kunspalast | 17 Lambertus-K. | 23 Stadt. Badeanst. |
| Post | 12 Kunstakademie | 18 Petri Kirche | 24 Verkehrs-Bureau |

 Hauptsehenswürdigkeiten
 Eisenbahn

Turning back from the bridge we find on the right the *Art Academy*. This building was erected in 1879—81, and is open on Sundays 12—1, and Wednesdays 11—1 free; at other times the charge is 50 pfg. for each party of two persons. It contains plaster-casts, pictures of the old masters — among others the Ascent of the Virgin to Heaven (Rubens) — a collection of engravings, drawings, and photographs.

From here, going back to the Rhine and turning to the left along the river, we pass the ancient *Stifts- or Lambertus-Kirche*. This Gothic Hallen-Kirche has three naves, and also a lovely Mausoleum in Italian high renaissance form. The Mausoleum was erected by the Architect Gerhard Scheben in 1595 out of coloured marble, and in the centre field the relief represents the Day of Judgment. The figure on the sarcophagus is that of Duke William (d. 1592).

We next come to the *Burgplatz* and observe the *Schlossturm*. This tower is all that remains of the Electoral Palace, burnt in 1872. Following the tramway line over the square, we pass the *Rathaus* and reach the Market Place. The council chamber of the Rathaus has good wall paintings by A. Baur, C. Neuhaus, and Klein-Chevalier: open Sundays and Wednesdays 11—12.30 free. On the Market Place is a bronze statue, covered with patina, erected in 1711 to Jan Wellem. The work, by Sculptor Grupello, was, contrary to the inscription, set up by the Elector himself (see the historical part). From here we turn into the Bolkerstrasse. Heinrich Heine was born in No. 53 of this street, and on the left here is the *Evangelische Kirche* built in 1684. At the end of the Bolkerstrasse we turn to the left over the Hunds-rücken to the *Andreaskirche*, dating from the 17th century, with altar pictures by Deger, Hübner and Schadow. Further on is Friedrichsplatz with the *Gewerbe-Museum* (Industrial Museum), which contains a rich collection of specimens of industrial art: open weekdays 10—4, Sundays and holidays 10—1, for 50 pfg. opposite, situated in the middle of the square is the *Kunsthalle*, which contains the very interesting Düsseldorf picture gallery consisting chiefly of works by modern Düsseldorf painters (50 pfg.; Wednesdays, 1—6, free). In the Alleestrasse stands the *Bismarck Monument* by Sculptors A. Baur and J. Röttgen; on the pedestal, Arms and Industry are represented side by side. A little further along Alleestrasse we come to the *Monument*, by Sculptor Prof. Karl Janssen, of *Kaiser Wilhelm I.*, accompanied by the genii of war and peace; and then the *Moltke Monument* by Thüshaus and Hammerschmidt. Straight across from the Bismarck monument is the *Town Theatre* with the bronze statues of Mendelssohn and Immermann. Behind, in the Botanic Gardens, is the lovely

Kriegerdenkmal (War Monument) in white marble, erected according to the design drawn by Prof. Hilger of Charlottenburg. Near at hand is the Cornelius-Platz with the *Cornelius-Monument* — the two figures on the pedestal representing Religion and Poetry. Not far distant is the Schadow-Platz with Schadow-Monument by Prof. Wittig.

If we go along the left side of the lovely Königsallee right to the end, we come to the *Apollotheater*, which is the largest and most beautiful variety theatre in Germany accommodating 3000 people. Going straight on along Talstrasse and to the right along Herzogstrasse, we reach the *Provinzialständehaus* (House of the Rhenish Estates), a lovely building in Italian Renaissance style by Raschdorff. Before it, is a bronze group representing the Rhine with its tributaries.

From here, following the tramway line to the right through Haroldstrasse and Graf-Adolph-Strasse, then to the left through Oststrasse, we pass the Franciscan cloister and the lovely new Gothic church, erected by Architect Becker of Mainz, called the *Maria Empfängniskirche*. Turning to the left we come to the Düsseldorf *Tonhalle*, which has large halls and a garden (on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, there is a concert — admission 60 pf.).

From here we can travel with the tramway in 15 minutes to the Grafenberg in Düsseldorf forest. This is a favourite resort of local picnic parties. There are restaurants, lovely walks, and fine views.

As the river scenery between Düsseldorf and Cologne is not very interesting, we strongly recommend the tourist to travel by rail.

Cologne.

Officially, indeed, Cologne is not the capital of the Rhine Province, but if we are to understand by this term the most important town of the said Province, then Cologne with its 425,000 inhabitants (on 1st Jan. 1906) can truly lay claim to the honour. The city is the seat of an Archbishop (since 6th Nov. 1902, Fischer, who was made a Cardinal on 22nd June 1903). It is the central point of the industries of the Rhine, has a thriving commerce, and, as fortress, is the seat of a Governor.

Even in Roman times the Colonia Agrippinensis was the most important place on the Rhine. Hither, from the right bank of the Rhine, in 38 B.C., the Roman General Agrippa had transplanted the Ubii, a Teutonic tribe; and in 50 A.D., Agrippina, the grand-daughter of Agrippa, who became the wife of the Emperor Claudius, raised the settlement to the dignity of a Roman colony, thus conferring on the people the rights of Roman citizens. In this way Agrippina laid the foundation for the future greatness of the settlement which bore her name. Charlemagne raised the bishopric to an archbishopric, and by no means the smallest aid to the material development of the town was the fact that to it was entrusted in 1164 the preservation of the remains of the Three Holy Kings (the Magi). This has caused pilgrims from all parts of the earth continually to be drawn to the city. For a long time Cologne was the leading member of the Hanseatic League, but in 1741 it was excluded. We have



Cologne Harbour.

already referred to its Gildhalle in London. A great extension of the city took place in the end of the 12th century, and the boundaries were then fixed by a great wall, which prevented further expansion up to our own time. Indeed, it was only in 1880 that this mighty rampart, of which parts are still existing, was taken down in order to render possible a still greater development of the town in conformity with modern requirements.

Cologne had reached the culminating point in its history by the end of the 15th century; for the discovery of America gradually shifted the stream of the world's trade into other channels. Matters went so badly with the once mighty city, that in 1794, when the French arrived, almost a third of the population lived in dens unfit for human habitation, and were dependent on public charity for their subsistence. In 1798 an exact computation of the worth of the buildings was made, and according to it the whole of Cologne with its 150 churches, chapels, and cloisters, and 7450 houses, could have been purchased for about 25 million francs. A number of the churches and cloisters were used by the French as stables and hospitals, and Cologne with its 44,500 inhabitants ranked simply as a provincial town in the Rurdepartement, the capital being Aix-la-Chapelle.

The wonderful progress which Cologne made in the 19th century made necessary the extension of the city boundaries mentioned above. On the 11th of June 1881, with great ceremony, the first breach was made in the

city wall, and almost as if by magic a charming new girdle has been made round the old town — no longer hemming it within certain limits but beautifying it. This addition consisting of flower — bedecked suburban streets and lovely pleasure grounds, is as well worth a visit as the famed Ringstrassen (circular suburban streets) of Vienna.

A visit to Cologne. (Plan p. 13.) A tour through Cologne would naturally begin at the Dom (Cathedral).

The foundation stone of this sublime work of Gothic architecture (designed by Gerhard von Riehl) was laid in 1248. The choir was consecrated in 1322, but the temporary wall with which they enclosed it in order to enable divine service to be conducted, remained standing till 1863. In 1510 the further construction of the building had to be given up. Only in 1824 was the work again resumed, the brothers Boisserée having enlisted the aid of the Crown Prince Frederick William, famed for his devotion to art. After this prince had ascended the throne and when the voices of Goethe, Görres, Friedrich Schlegel, and the Boisserées had awakened a general enthusiasm, there arose under his patronage, on the 14th Feb. 1842, the Dombau-Verein (Society for Cathedral Building). On the 4th of Sept. 1842, the foundation stone of the new part of the Cologne Cathedral was laid, and on the 15th Oct. 1880, with great pomp, in the presence of the Emperor William I and many other princes, the completion of the work was celebrated by setting up the *Kreuzblumen* (final ornamentation). The total expenditure from the re-commencement of the work in 1824 to the 1st of April 1881 amounted to 16,624,253 marks. Seventeen collections for the building of the cathedral yielded an average of half a million each. The contribution by the State was 5,700,000 marks, while the amount spent on the building in the Middle Ages is reckoned at 20 millions of marks.

If we enter the Cathedral by the west portal we are impressed by its sublimity. Fine old glass windows in the N. aisle (left), and splendid new ones (1848) in the S. aisle, allow a subdued light to penetrate. The length of the interior of the central aisle is about 390 feet (measured from the wall behind the Dreikönige-Kapelle — Chapel of the Magi — it is about 450 feet) and its breadth is 150 feet. The lofty choir *encloses a number of chapels*, and the floor is laid with lovely mosaic work. (Entrance on the North side, left; cards, also admitting to a sight of the Cathedral treasures — *Domschatz*, — are to be obtained from the doorkeeper for 1 mark 50 pf.). In chapel No 6 (Michaelskapelle) is the world famed *Dombild*, the Adoration of the Magi, St. Ursula, St. Gereon, and their companions. The picture was painted in the first half of the 15th century by Stephan Lochner, probably at the request of the city.

Among the *Cathedral treasures* is the shrine of the Magi, which is considered the finest example extant in Europe of the goldsmith's art in the Middle Ages. It is richly ornamented with figures, and dates from the end of the 17th century. The silver shrine of Engelbert, similarly decorated with figures, dates from the 17th century and contains the bones of the canonised Archbishop Engelbert (murdered in 1125). The treasure chambers are full of many other precious objects worthy of inspection. (Open

10—11, 11.30—2.30, and 3.30—7.30; Sundays and holidays from 12—2.30 and from 4.45—6. Saturdays only to 2.30.)

The *cathedral towers* rise to a height of about 520 feet above the threshold of the cathedral, and 10 feet more above the street. The south tower may be ascended on week days from 8 to 1 o'clock, and from 2.30 to 6.30; on Sundays from 8.30 to 2. It affords a



Cologne Cathedral.

comprehensive view of the town and a wide extent of surrounding country. (Entrance by the small house situated to the left of the S. Portal; card and guide, 1 mark.)

In the south tower is the famous *Kaiserglocke* (Gloriosa). This bell was cast in 1875, at a cost of 21,000 marks, by Andr. Hamm at Frankenthal, out of 22 cannon captured from the French and presented to the Cathedral by Kaiser Wilhelm I. The height of the bell is 4.40 metres (c. 14½ feet) and

its greatest breadth 3.5 metres (c. 11½ feet). It weighs, without the tongue, 25,000 kilograms and bears the inscription:

Die Kaiserglocke heiss' ich, Des Kaisers Ehre preis' ich,
Auf heil'ger Warte steh' ich, Dem Deutschen Reich erfleh' ich,
Dass Fried und Wehr ihm Gott bescheer!

From the cathedral we turn our steps to the right through the street *Untertaschenmacher* to the *Rathausplatz*, in which rises the magnificent *Rathhaus Portal*. It was erected between 1569 and 1571 according to the design of Wilhelm Vernickel and is in renaissance style. Admission to the *Rathaus*, 50 pfg. for 2 persons; if more than two, 40 pfg. each. It is closed from 1 to 3 o'clock.

On the neighbouring *Altenmarkt* stands the *Jan van Werth Monument*, in the form of a fountain, by the Cologne sculptor *Albermann*.

The two reliefs on the east and west sides are representations of incidents in the Cologne Van Werth Legend. As the story goes, this general began his career in old Cologne as a servant (about 1652). Being despised by 'Griet', the daughter of the house, he went off to the war, and returned home as a general. As he entered on horseback through the *Severin* gateway, Griet, now grown old, sat at the apple-booth, and was very busy over some roasted chestnuts. The general remarked, as he rode past, 'Griet, who would have done it?' 'Jan', answered Griet, 'who could have known it?' On the other sides are representations of the Cologne emblem, viz, a peasant and a girl (larger than life size).

Eastward from the *Altenmarkt*, we see rising the lofty tower of the church of *St. Martin*. This fine church is built in the transition style of the 12th century. Proceeding past it, we reach the Rhine and the *Stapelhaus* (Restaurant; also a *Natural History Museum*, open from 9 to 5 for 50 pfg.: Sundays and Wednesdays free: closed on Mondays at 12). On the right is the *Schiffbrücke* (bridge of boats). Proceeding along *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse*, just opposite the bridge, we come to the *Heumarkt*, in which is the *Monument to Friedrich William III.* by Prof. *Bläser*. It was erected to commemorate the incorporation of the Rhine Province with Prussia in 1815, and has a height of about 46 feet and a weight of 11,570 kilograms. Going through the *Bolzengasse*, behind the monument, we come to the widely famed *Gürzenich*. (Admission for 2 persons costs 50 pfg.; for more than two, 40 pfg. each; cards in the Restaurant). The building was put in its present form in 1850. In the banqueting hall (about 185 ft. × 73 ft.) the famous *Gürzenich* concerts have been held every winter since 1857 (on Tuesdays).

The church of *Maria im Kapitol* is situated near. It owes its name to the tradition, of which, needless to say, there is no historical foundation, that the Roman Capitol once stood here. The oldest part of this very interesting church is said to date from 696.

On the neighbouring Augustinerplatz is the *Bismarck Monument* (by Fritz Schaper of Berlin), which was unveiled in 1879. In a northerly direction from here is the *Hochstrasse*, which is noted for its magnificent shops and throng of traffic. This street conducts us back to the cathedral. On our left we note *Castans-Panoptikum*; further along, if we turn to the right through Salomons-gasse, we come to the Laurenzplatz, with the monument to *Moltke*. Those who have time should travel with the Querbahn to the Neumarkt. With its 27,200 square metres, it is the largest square



Cologne Railway Station.

in Cologne. Here stands the beautiful, pure romanesque *St. Apostelkirche*, which, of all the churches in Cologne (excepting the Cathedral), produces perhaps the finest impression on the visitor.

In the afternoon a journey with cab or car through the lovely *Ringstrassen* (boulevards encircling old Cologne) is to be recommended. The following tour leads quite round the town and passes through each of the boulevards mentioned. Starting from Chlodwigplatz on foot, we pass through Karolingerring and Sachsenring, then drive along the Saliering, Barbarossaplatz, Hohenstaufenring (on the left here is the Herz-Jesu-Kirche and on the right the Hohenstaufen baths), Habsburgerring (on the left of

which is the *New Theatre*, and on the right the *Hahnentorburg* with the *Cologne Historical Museum* — open daily 9 to 5, except Mondays 9—12 only, free on Sundays and Wednesdays, other days 50 Pfg.), *Hohenzollernring*, *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring* (with the *Emperor William Monument* by the sculptor Anders of Berlin, and the *Empress Frederick Monument* in white marble by the sculptors Stockmann and Dorrenbach and the Architect Kirsch), *Hansaring* (with *Museum of Industrial Art* — open free 9 to 5, except on Sundays when it is shut from 1 to 3 — and the *Handelshochschule* — Commercial High School); and lastly we travel along the *Deutscher Ring*, at the end of which is the *Monument to Kaiser Friedrich III.*, by Prof. Breuer of Berlin. From here a tramway line leads out to the Zoological and Botanical Gardens.

Journey from Cologne to Mainz.

Leaving Cologne by ship, we pass on the right, the buildings of the *Zollhafen* with the *Malakoff Tower*, the *Bayen Tower* dating from the 13th century, the *Bismarck Column* erected in 1903, the tower of the *Altenburg* which resembles a windmill, the tower of the waterworks (on the left of this is Poll), the villa suburb of *Marienburg* with the *Marienburg Restaurant*, and *Rodenkirchen*. The numbers on the bank show the distance in kilometres, measured from Mainz downwards. On the left we notice the united villages of *Westhofen* and *Ensen* (with a high church), and further along also *Porz*, and *Zündorf*. On the right, is the little village of *Weiss*, then *Sürth* with a great machine factory; on the left at a little distance from the river is *Lanzel*. On the right hand, again, we notice *Godorf* with its tower, a chemical factory, and further along *Wesseling* with its double-towered church.

About three and a half miles from the river lies the pleasant little town of *Brühl*, with a beautiful and widely famed castle. *Brühl* is a favourite resort of Cologne picnic parties. The castle was erected by the splendour-loving Elector of Cologne, Archbishop Clemens August I. of Bavaria, in imitation of Versailles, according to the plans of the Parisian architect De Cotte. It is in renaissance-rococo style, and such famed artists as Cuvilliés and Neumann were employed in the decoration of it. The visitor should certainly see the well of the stair case, in white stucco.

On the left we pass *Lülsdorf*, with an old and a new church, and further along *Niederkassel*. The lower *Höhenzug*, on the right hand between *Brühl* and *Bonn*, is the so-called *Vorgebirge* of the *Eifel* range. *Niederkassel* has a high church steeple and opposite

it we see *Urfeld* with a broad squat church. On the right is *Widdig*, and opposite extends the long stretch called the *Rheidt*. This basin is united to the Rhine by a channel, navigable for larger vessels only at high water. On all sides we see the towers of old windmills. The first island we pass is a long low stretch called the *Herseler Werth*, and behind it lies the village of *Hersel*. We now note in the distance the steeples of Bonn, and can also see the *Siebengebirge* distinctly, but, indeed, if the weather is very clear, we can make out these mountains soon after leaving Cologne. On the left *Mondorf* is situated, and then follows the broad but shallow mouth of the Sieg. One could not guess from the appearance of this river here that its waters had flowed through a lovely mountain valley. The beauty of the district watered by the Sieg begins to show itself when we have ascended as far as *Hennef*. (For further information, see Hölschers „Führer durch das Siegtal“, 75 pfg.) Rising above the town of *Siegburg* we see the *Siegeberg* and on it is a House of Correction. A Benedictine monastery formerly stood there.

On the right, near to Bonn, rises the *Kreuzberg*, on which is a chapel, and immediately after on the right hand is *Graurheindorf*, which derives its name from a Cistercian nunnery. On the left follows *Schwarzrheindorf*, which is well known on account of its lofty double church, one of the most extensive monumental buildings of Germany.

The church was founded in 1149 by the Elector of Cologne, Archbishop Arnold II von Wied who also was interred in it; since then it has had a very eventful and even tragic history. In 1588 it was set on fire by Schenk von Nideggen, and into the 18th century it existed as a blackened ruin. The French closed it up in 1794, and in 1807 they made it into a military storehouse. Eight years later, it was used as a military stable by the Prussian government. In 1830 the community however, resolved to restore the church and the upper church was ready to be consecrated anew in 1832, while the lower church, which is connected with the upper one by a hole in the roof, 10 feet in diameter, was still let as a barn. In the lower church, 20 remarkable wall paintings were discovered which had been whitewashed over; the restoration of this church was completed by Münsterbaumeister Ludwig Arntz in 1903.

There existed here formerly a narrow channel called the *Rheindorfer Kehle*, and there still remains at Schwarzrheindorf as a relic of old times, a *signal station* which hoists signal flags to vessels, although this is not now very necessary. The red flag shows that a single ship is coming down, the white shows that a steam tug with a craft in tow is in the way, and the red-white indicates that there is a timber-raft ahead. These signals are made only to steamers going up the river, as they necessarily must wait. Craft coming down the river do not need to observe these signals. A lantern is used for the night traffic.

On the left is *Beuel*, and on the right the *Bonn Institution for the study of Gynecology*; and now our boat glides under the fine bridge at Bonn.

The great central span of the *Bonn Rhine Bridge* has a width of about 610 feet being the second largest span of any bridge in Europe — the largest is that of the bridge over the Danube Cernavoda, which has a span width of about 620 feet. Particular parts of the sculpture of the bridge are interesting, especially the humorous mannikins (*Brückenmännchen*) over the Beuel gateway. These express, in a very grim manner, contempt for the close fisted conduct of the people of Beuel at the time of the construction of the bridge.

Bonn.

The time required for the visit to *Bonn* here described would vary from 2 to 5 hours, according to the time spent in the museums, etc. The *Minster*, with five striking towers, is dedicated to St. Martin, and was formerly a church of the Cassius Foundation.

The present building dates from the 12th and 13th centuries, and exhibits, alongside of some of the older parts still existing, both the romanesque and transition styles. The central tower is about 310 feet high. In front of the organ is a statue of St. Helena, the mother of the Roman Emperor Constantine. The statue was erected in the 18th century and is worthy of inspection.

On the adjoining *Münsterplatz* stands a monument to Bonn's greatest son, *Ludwig van Beethoven*, who first saw the light here in 1770, his father having been a tenor singer to the Elector. The bronze statue, modelled by Hähnel in Dresden, and cast by Burgschmied in Nürnberg, was unveiled in 1845. We return to the *Kaiserplatz*, from which, looking through *Poppelsdorfer Allee*, we get a lovely view of the *Kreuzberg*, and turning to the left we reach the *University*. (If we turn to the right from the *Kaiserplatz*, we reach the *Hofgarten* — Court Garden — which contains a statue to the poet Prof. Karl Simrock, by Prof. A. Küppers.) The university building was originally an Electoral Schloss and it was described in 1730, soon after its erection, as 'one of the most magnificent palaces in Germany'. After a great conflagration in 1777, which destroyed the greater portion, it was only partly re-built. The *Aula* is worth a visit (entrance to the interior on the other side of the building 50 pf.). The frescoes were painted in 1824 by Förster, Götzenberger, and Hermann. In the neighbouring *Koblenzerstrasse* No. 9, is the *Villa Obernier*, which is used as the Town Museum and contains modern oil paintings and sculpture (from 8 till dusk, 50 pf., but free on Sundays, Wednesdays and holidays from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4).

At hand, on the Rhine, is the *Alter Zoll*, widely famed for the lovely view it affords, and near it is the *Arndt Monument*, unveiled

in 1865, and the two cannon which were presented to Bonn by the Emperor William I. after the Franco-Prussian war. Going along the Rhine we come to the new bridge (see above), and from it we arrive at the interesting *Market Place*. In the Market Place is the Rathaus (Municipal Buildings), built in the 18th century, and the monumental fountain which the citizens of Bonn erected to the Elector of Cologne, Max Friedrich, Graf von Königseck, to mark their appreciation of his kindnesses, e. g. his having founded the Academy in 1777. In the neighbouring Bonngasse (No. 20) may be visited the *house in which Beethoven was born*. It contains a Beethoven collection (entrance 1 mark, but Sundays and Wednesdays 50 pf.)



The Rhine Bridge at Bonn.

On the other side of the railway (Colmantstrasse No. 16) is the interesting *Rheinisches Provinzial-Museum*, with its valuable antiquarian relics (or 'finds') and paintings. (Free on Sundays, Thursdays and holidays from 11 to 1; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from 9 to 1, 50 pf. In the afternoons, from 2 to 6, from Tuesday to Saturday, 75 pf.)

If the tourist can give a whole day to Bonn, he should visit *Poppelsdorfer Schloss*, and from there he may reach in three quarters of an hour the Restaurant of *Kasselsruh*, famed for its view. The Lust-Schloss (pleasure seat), which was erected by Klemens Josef and Klemens August, Electors of Cologne, and completed in 1746, contains the *Natural History Museum* (free on Sundays from 11 to 1, and Wednesdays from 2 to 4; otherwise from 9 to 1 for 30 pf.). From Kasselsruh we can walk comfortably in an hour and a half, past the Bismarck tower, noted for its wide prospect, to *Godesberg*.

After our departure from Bonn, we pass the so-called *Alter Zoll* (comp. above), and the Theological Seminary of the Archbishopric; further on, the earthenware factory of Mehlem; then, a little back from the river, we observe a villa with a cupola — this is the residence of the Imperial Princes when they are studying at Bonn. Then follow, situated on the Rhine, the villa of the Oberburgomaster distinguishable by its high gables, a grotto with mermaids, hippopotami, etc., in stone, and, close by, the garden of the Villa Schaumburg. After the Bonn waterworks follows the Bonn *Stadt-balle*, near which is a railway-traject by which Right-Rhenish trains cross from Oberkassel into Bonn. The marks set up here on the shore indicate the space within which it is forbidden to cast anchor, as a cable lies under the water. Near the railway bridge is a *Bismarck Column* erected by Bonn. On the left are the cement works of *Oberkassel* (the birth place of Gottfried Kinkel), and on the right is a fine estate, with a great arboretum and a mausoleum; then follows, on the right, *Plittersdorf*, and behind this village, somewhat back from the Rhine, we see the tower-crowned *Godesberg* with the villa-town (8933 inhabitants) of the same name.

Godesberg, a splendid villa-colony with alkaline muriatic chalybeate springs, is the great summer residence of the inhabitants of the Rhineland who have been blessed with an abundant supply of the world's goods. Its springs are said to have been used even by the Romans for catarrhal affections, anæmia and scrofula: at least this has been inferred from the discovery on the Schlossberg, in the 16th century, of a Roman votive tablet dedicated to Æsculapius. The castle dates from the 11th century. It was destroyed in 1553 in the struggle between Gebhard Truchsess von Waldburg, Archbishop of Cologne, who had gone over to Protestantism and married, and the newly appointed Archbishop, Ernest of Bavaria. The complete destruction of the castle was, however, accomplished by the French in 1794. Only a tower about 100 feet high, having withstood their destructive fury, remains to beautify the landscape.

From *Godesberg*, we can cross by a ferry-boat to *Nieder- and Oberdollendorf*, and from there a branch line goes inland to *Heisterbach*. *Niederdollendorf* is also a starting point for a visit to the *Petersberg* and the *Oelberg* in the *Siebengebirge*. The mountains of the *Siebengebirge* which touch the Rhine are the *Petersberg* (with a hotel), and the *Drachenfels*, the view from which is perhaps the finest which the whole Rhineland affords. Below the ruin on the *Drachenfels* there is also a hotel. Soon the ship is moored in *Königswinter* — the chief starting-point for a visit to the *Siebengebirge*.



Das Siebengebirge. (The Seven Mountains.)

This group derives its somewhat arbitrary name (which first appears in the 11th century) from the seven hills: Petersberg, Drachenfels, Wolkenburg, Lohrberg, Löwenburg, Oelberg and Nonnenstromberg. They owe their origin to subterraneous volcanic action: that is, the force of the eruptions was not sufficient to completely break through the hardened crust of the earth, and the heated masses of rock remained in layers of tuff below the surface. By erosion (the action of water and weather), the upper layers have in the course of ages become worn away, and the summits, formed of the harder and more durable trachyte and basalt, are now exposed.

A visit to the principal points of the Siebengebirge, viz Drachenfels, Petersberg and Heisterbach, requires, from Königswinter, only half a day. Those who choose the comfortable one hour's walk to the *Drachenfels* in preference to the *Zahnradbahn* (rack and pinion railway) journey — 1 mark — should turn to the left on leaving the ship, afterwards to the right through the town and straight on across the railway through the idyllic *Nachtigallental*, later on passing the monument to Heinrich von Dechen, chief director of mines and first president of the *Verschönerungsverein für das Siebengebirge*.

The name *Drachenfels*, (Dragon rock) was a favourite one for high mountain castles in the Middle Ages. According to the legend, the Nibelungen hero Siegfried, journeying from his parental home in Xanten to Worms, visited here the old Frankish king Childerich in his vine-surrounded castle. He found him weak and deserted. His beautiful daughter Gunhild, Childerich was debarred from ever seeing, for a rejected lover, Duke Hunold, who is also a magician, has carried her away and keeps her in a cavern guarded by a horrible dragon. In vain has Childerich offered his throne



as a reward to anyone who would release Gunhild. Thirty brave knights have already paid with their lives the penalty of venturing on the dangerous undertaking. Scarcely had Siegfried heard the story when he declared himself ready for battle with the monster. Early in the morning he sets out on the fateful expedition. The dragon swallows the spear which the hero thrusts into his jaws and now must encounter the famous sword Balmung. One stroke of the terrible blade lays him dead; the fetters of Gunhild are loosened in the same instant, and Hunold's soul is



The Drachenfels near Königswinter.

taken to hell. Since Siegfried was on the point of winning Chriemhild for himself, the legend unfortunately could not culminate in his marriage with Gunhild. The "Drachenloch" (Dragon's cavern) is still to be seen, however, on the road from Königswinter to Rhöndorf. This story is a repetition and partial variation of the Siegfriedsage related of the Drachenfels in the Bavarian Palatinate, south west of Dürkheim.

Concerning the Drachenfels, another story goes that about the beginning of our era two heathen German princes, Horsrik and Rinbod (also referred to as Otfried and Rambald) united in a pillaging campaign on the Rhine. On one occasion, they captured a beautiful Christian virgin, and each of them was anxious to have sole possession of this treasure. They came therefore to strife over the matter. The question was judiciously

settled, however, by a clever priest who suggested that the maiden should be sacrificed to the dragon who lived in the hill. They chain her to the rock, and when the dragon awakes, he creeps towards his victim. Just in the moment, however, when he is about to tear her in pieces with his greedy jaws, the virgin holds before his eyes the cross which she bore in her bosom and immediately the monster rolls himself together in a repulsive heap and leaps into the Rhine. The land, however, becomes converted to the teaching of Jesus.

Lord Byron, in his "Childe Harold", charmingly extols the beauties of the Drachenfels, which he visited in his travels. To his love in a distant land, viz., his much calumniated elder half-sister Augusta, he sends as a greeting from here the following verses:

The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine,
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine,
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me.

And peasant girls, with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers,
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;
Above, the frequent feudal towers
Through green leaves lift their walls of gray,
And many a rock which steeply lowers,
And noble arch in proud decay,
Look o'er this vale of vintage bowers;
But one thing want these banks of Rhine, —
Thy gentle hand to clasp in mine!

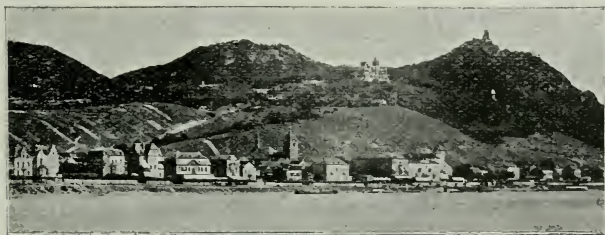
I send the lilies given to me;
Though long before thy hand they touch,
I know that they must wither'd be,
But yet reject them not as such;
For I have cherish'd them as dear,
Because they yet may meet thine eye,
And guide thy soul to mine even here,
When thou behold'st them drooping nigh,
And knows't them gather'd by the Rhine,
And offer'd from my heart to thine!

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round:
The haughtiest breast its wish might bound
Through life to dwell delighted here;
Nor could on earth a spot be found
To nature and to me so dear,
Could thy dear eyes in following mine
Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine!

Canto III LV.

The Gothic obelisk erected in 1857 in the neighbourhood of the hotel is in place of a similar erection set up on 18th Oct. 1814 to commemorate the battle of Leipzig (die Leipziger Völkerschlacht).

The journey from Drachenfels to the *Petersberg* can be easily accomplished on foot in an hour and a half; but one may also take advantage of the rack-and-pinion railway to descend to Königswinter, and from thence to ascend the Petersberg. On foot, one follows the high road from the Drachenfels, turning to the right at the kilometre stone 1.8, and soon afterwards to the left, towards a road which should be crossed to reach a footpath leading at first sharply to the left but after 3 minutes' walk turning to the right to the highroad between Königswinter and Sophienhof, from which, by leaving in a left direction near the kilometre stone 1.6, one can reach the Petersberg (about 1020 feet high.) The views from the hotel are exceptionally fine. From the front of the hotel one can take a walk of fully half a mile round the plateau, passing four beautiful points of view which will well repay the time and trouble spent in visiting them.



Königswinter, Drachenfels and Drachenburg.

With the chapel behind the hotel is associated the legend of the faithful love of the knight *Diether von Schwarzenek*, who lived on the *Wolkenburg* at the time when Bernard of Clairvaux was stirring up the hearts of people on the Rhine to undertake another crusade. Diether also wished to take part in the struggle for the holy sepulchre in Jerusalem and marched cheerfully up the Rhine. On the evening of the first day he knocked at the gate of the castle of Argenfels, where he was hospitably received. Before he departed he succeeded in winning the affections of Bertha, the younger daughter of the house. Inspired by this love, he covered himself with glory by his conspicuous bravery in the Holy Land and, when he saw the Rhine again on his return, he gave himself no rest until he had arrived at Argenfels. But how did he find the castle now? Only ruins and desolate dungeons stared him in the face, and no human being was to be seen! When at last he encountered a shepherd who told him of the attack on the castle by Meno, and of the death of its lord, but as to the fate of the two daughters could say nothing, Diether exchanged his warrior's clothes for those of a hermit and decided to end his days in some wild mountain valley. On one occasion he reached the Stromberg, and there he observed in front of a cell a virgin on her knees in prayer. On his approach she turned her head and he recognised his long lost love Bertha. On the night of the fatal onslaught on their home, the father had despatched Bertha and her sister by an underground

passage, from which they had emerged, and after many adventures had settled here. While the two lovers, now happily re-united, spent many pleasant days on the Wolkenburg, Diether caused to be built on the Stromberg for the devout Mathilde, Bertha's sister, the little church and also a strong dwelling house. Her earthly remains were preserved in the chapel, which is dedicated to St. Peter.

From the Petersberg, one gets in half an hour to the beautiful Rosenau (Hotel-Pension). The Rosenau is situated in the midst of the seven mountains, and one sees from there a beautiful panorama.

Descending from the Petersberg, and leaving the highroad to the right at the kilometre stone 1.6, one can reach *Heisterbach* in 25 minutes, by pretty paths through the woods.

The monastery of *Heisterbach* dates from the end of the 12th century when the monks of Petersberg descended, to build for themselves here a more protected dwelling. *Heister* means 'a young beech'. The best known legend concerning the Heisterbach is that of the monk, who, pondering over the question of eternity, listened for 300 years to the song of a bird, and returned as a stranger to the monastery. Another legend centres round the person of St. Bernard. When preaching a crusade on the lower Rhine, he spent one night in Heisterbach. But the nightingales disturbed his devotions, whereupon, in order that the piety of the monks might not be interfered with in a similar manner, he banished from the monastery the whole of these birds, which then took up their abode in the so-called *Nachtigallenwäldchen* on the left of the road between Honnef and Rhöndorf. The more recent history of the monastery since its dissolution in 1803 is less honourable. The Bavarian government which carried out the dissolution did not hesitate in 1810 to sell for building material to the contractor for the fortress of Jülich the magnificent church, elegantly built in the transition style. It was then demolished, with the exception of the ruins of the choir, which still exist. It was the burial place of the lords of Löwenburg and Drachenfels. Heisterbach belongs now to the Reichsgraf zu Lippe-Biesterfeld. Here lived from 1190 the historian *Cäsarius von Heisterbach*. A monument to him was erected in 1897, near the ruins of the choir, by the Berg Historical Society in recognition of his importance as regards the domestic history and knowledge of the life of the people of the time of the Hohenstaufens. It is constructed in imitation of the principal portal of the former Abbey church. His popular tales are most valuable for the history of the manners and customs of his time. It is also said that the English author *Walter Map* latinised form *Mapes* — (about 1209) lived here for a time.

From Heisterbach one can return to *Königswinter* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by a pleasant level road. Heisterbach is also connected by a small railway with Niederdollendorf, a station on the Right Rhenish Railway. From the latter place one has an opportunity of crossing by boat to *Godesberg*, or of proceeding direct by train through Ober-Kassel and across the railway bridge over the Rhine to Bonn.

If time allowed, one might also proceed from the *Drachenfels* to the *Löwenburg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and from there (in another hour and a half) past the *Oelberg* and over the *Rosenau* to the *Petersberg*. From the *Löwenburg* (1480 feet high), offering a romantic prospect of the neighbourhood, one can look from the scanty ruins of an old castle over a large stretch of the Rhine valley.

Half way up the Drachenfels rises the imposing *Drachenburg* built by Baron von Sarter 1882—84. Over the river, we see the scattered villas of *Mehlem*. As we proceed, we notice on our left, at the foot of the Drachenfels, *Rhöndorf*, then a little back from the river is the largely extended town of *Honnef* (popn. 5539). Above the town is the *Hohenhonnesf* Institution for Lung Diseases, built in 1892. On our right hand rises the massive *Rodderberg*, an extinct volcano, with restaurant and tower on the summit.



Rolandseck and the Seven Mountains.

Gradually we see more distinctly the lower lying *Rolandsbogen* (Roland's arch), and also the small *Aussichtsstempel* (tower for viewing landscape).

On our right hand is the long shaped island of *Nonnenwerth*, with a pension for girls conducted by nuns, and on our left is the broad island of *Grafenwerth*. Opposite *Nonnenwerth* there stretches along the bank of the Rhine the hotel colony of *Rolandseck*.

Legend associates with *Rolandseck* no less famous a person than Roland von Angers, nephew of Charlemagne, the hero of *Ariosto's* Orlando Furioso, and the most famous knight of the Charlemagne cycle of sagas. The hero came from Franconia to the Drachenfels, where Hildegunde the beautiful daughter of the knight Heribert lived with her parents. Roland won her

love, and their marriage was already arranged, when news of war came and the brave knight was summoned to join the army marching against the Huns who were threatening the southern German frontier. In the war, the knight accomplished wonders of bravery, and himself decided the last battle which put the enemy to flight. Already in these ancient songs of the heroes could be heard the praise of the great Paladin Roland, but he never returned to the castle of his beloved. Instead of that, Heribert learned from a travelling knight that in the last battle Roland had fallen dead beside him. Then there arose great lamentation in the castle, and Hildegund, oppressed with grief, retired to the nunnery of Nonnenwerth on the Rhine island of the same name. By her own request to the bishop the customary year of probation was omitted, and she immediately received the veil which separated her forever from the world. Then suddenly there appeared at the Drachenfelsburg the knight whom they believed to be dead. After the battle he had indeed been taken for dead, but with careful nursing the spark of life flamed up again. A squire who had been sent to the Drachenfels to contradict the false report met his death on the way, and so Hildegunde was irretrievably lost to her lover. Roland caused a lonely castle to be built opposite the island, so that he could look down upon the cloister which contained his beloved. Once when Hildegunde was walking in the garden he called down to her by name. She heard him and waved a greeting back. But from that time she did not present herself again to view, and not long after a funeral bell sounded from the church of the cloister. Roland enquired concerning the name of the person who had died, and learned that the bell had tolled for Hildegunde. The very next day Roland was summoned by the Emperor to join the campaign against the fierce Saracens in Spain. Again he made the world ring with the fame of his deeds, until in the valley of Ronceval he met his tragic death.

To return to facts, Rolandsbogen marks the site of a castle which was built in the 12th century, and in the 15th century was partly destroyed: later on it was razed to the ground. The archway which alone remained standing, collapsed on the night of the 29th of December 1839. Freiligrath, who was spending Christmas in Soest, walked past the ruins on the day after their downfall. He was moved to issue a Roland's Album of inspiring verses, in which he pleaded with his countrymen to make collections for the re-erection of the arch. His success was so great that it was rebuilt in the summer of 1840.

On the left hand, immediately behind *Rolandseck*, we get a distant view of the valley of *Menzenberg* where Sinrock lived for a long time, and where a good red vine is produced. Also, at some distance from the Rhine lie the villages of Rheinbreitbach and Scheuern. Opposite the first named, on the right hand *Oberwinter* appears

At Oberwinter there is one of the *Rhine winter harbours*, of which, counting as far as Emmerich, there are 23, including Schierstein, Rüdesheim, Bingerbrück, Oberwesel, St. Goarshausen, St. Goar, Oberlahnstein, Coblenz, Brohl, Oberwinter, Cologne, Mülheim, Neuss, and Düsseldorf. Except the harbours of Cologne, Neuss, and Düsseldorf, they have all been taken over, partly rebuilt, and are now supported by the state.

On the left hand, close to the Rhine, follows Unkel, an antiquated place with an old late-gothic Hallenkirche.

It was to Unkel that *Ferd. Freiligrath* came in the autumn of 1839 after he had given up his business position in Barmen. Here he fixed his poetic retreat as close as possible to the Rhine, and here he was

visited by *Simrock*, *Müller von Königswinter* from Bonn, the gifted *Referendar Matzenrath* from Cologne, and indeed by the whole poetic world of the Rhine. In April 1840, *Hackländer*, who had been voluntarily apprenticed to commerce in Elberfeld, passed Unkel on his journey to Stuttgart. Here also Freiligrath made the acquaintance of his future wife Ida, the highly cultured daughter of Professor Melos of Weimar. This lady was spending some time in Unkel on a visit and became engaged to the poet. In August 1840 Freiligrath went to Darmstadt. On the house in Unkel in which he lived, the *Bonn Sternschnuppen u. Faschingsverein*, i. e., a Carnival Club, erected a memorial tablet in 1896. On a house near, in which his bride was a visitor, a *Freiligrathhecke*, with a bust and marble tablet, was unveiled on the 24th January 1904.



Apollinaris Church at Remagen.

Immediately behind Unkel, the Apollinaris Church at Remagen comes in sight. On the right hand, on a rock, is *Schloss Marieneck*. The precipitous projecting rock on the left hand is called the *Erpeler Ley*. Above the beautiful church at Remagen (3534 inhabitants) we see the *Viktoria-Berg* (with a restaurant).

At the laying of the foundation of the new church which stands on the site of a Roman fort, there was discovered in the year 1900, a brick, so well preserved as to show distinctly the letters R I C O M. From this it is regarded as certainly proved that Ricomajus was the ancient name of the town. In the neighbourhood of the church beside the parson's house a Roman archway is to be seen — the so-called *Römertor*. It has peculiar and still unexplained reliefs.

At the North end of the town rises the *Apollinarisberg*, on which is the *Apollinaris-Chapel*. On this site there stood in ancient times a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, and to it in 1117 a Benedictine monastery was annexed.

The *Legend* relates that as Reinald von Dassel, Archbishop of Cologne, was bringing the heads of the Magi and other relics by ship in 1164 to Cologne, the vessel remained fast in the river at Remagen until the remains of the saintly Apollinaris were taken out and laid on the altar of St. Martins chapel. The relics remained in the possession of this church, which from this time was called the Apollinaris-Kapelle. (This name we find in documents as early as 1405). These relics had in later times many varying fortunes. No historical basis however for this legend can be found, for the remains of the holy Apollinaris, Bishop of Ravenna, are not mentioned among the relics which Reinald von Dassel brought from Milan, and his bones were worshipped in Remagen before the time of Reinald. The present *Apollinaris Church* was erected by Graf Egon von Fürstenberg-Stammheim, who obtained possession of the old chapel in 1836. This nobleman procured the services of Dombaumeister Zwirner of Cologne, who erected the church (1839—53) in the form of a Greek cross, and it was beautifully painted (1849—51) by the Dusseldorf artists, Franz Ittenbach, Ernst Deger and Andreas and Karl Müller. On the west of the church are lovely *Grounds*, and Chapels in stone mosaic in the style of those at Arenberg near Coblenz. We ascend by steps to the colossal statue of St. Francis and obtain a lovely view of the Rhine valley.

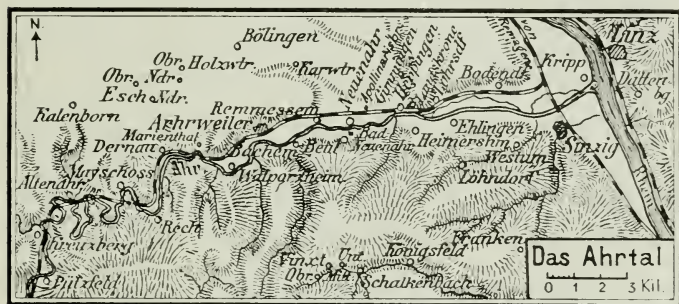
The Ahr valley railway starts from Remagen.

The Valley of the Ahr.

Half a day will suffice to see the principal beauties of the *Ahrtal*, and to one who can spare the time the expedition can be warmly recommended, for the Ahrtal is one of the loveliest valleys adjoining the Rhine and perhaps the most frequently visited of all. A good high road and a railway (as far as *Dümpelfeld*) lead through the valley, which is formed by hills of moderate height belonging to the range known as the Eifel or Eifelberge. Although the mining on the Ahr is of little account, the basalt produce from the almost inexhaustible strata of the so-called Unkeler Brüche (quarries) at Remagen has been very great. In use even at the time of the Romans, these quarries furnished the material for many castles of the Middle Ages, for the foundations of the *Dom* at Cologne, for the town walls of Cologne, Bonn, Andernach, Remagen, and other places, and enormous quantities of great blocks are sent to Holland for laying the foundations of the dykes and other water-buildings there: but still the great wealth of basalt is not yet exhausted.

The level tract from the outlet of the Ahr to Bodendorf, on account of its great fertility, has been named the "*goldene Meile*". The vine culture (almost exclusively red grapes) in this part has long been famous. At the present time this industry extends to Brück, a distance of about 15 miles. On the Ahr originated the first *Winzerverein*. The fishing on the Ahr, owing to the poaching (*Raubfischerei*) which previously prevailed, is not now so good as formerly.

The railway sweeps in a great curve round the *Viktoriaberg* into the valley, touches the village of Bodendorf, well known for its vines, and passing the foot of the basalt-formed summit of



the *Landskrone* (the station for this is *Heimersheim*) proceeds to the station for *Neuenahr*, a watering place lying on the other side of the Ahr.

The *Landskrone* owes its name to the beautiful view which it offers. When the Hohenstaufen King Philip of Swabia, in the war against his rival king, the Guelf Otto IV, was lying at Sinzig opposite the Cologne troops there encamped, he rode to the top of the hill, and, inspired by the sight, he exclaimed, "*Das ist des Landes Krone.*" He decided to build a castle on the spot, which, however, before its completion, was seized by Otto and completed by him. No trace of it now remains.

On the high road between Heimersheim and Neuenahr lies the mineral "*Apollinarisquelle*", which was discovered in 1852 by George Kreuzberg, a wine merchant in Ahrweiler.

When the discoverer died in 1873, his heirs formed a joint-stock company under the name of the "*Apollinarisbrunnen*". An English company, with an anglicised citizen of Mecklenburg, Steinkopf, at its head, acquired for a period extending well into the present century the sole right of selling the waters from these wells, which have an original temperature of from 18° to 20° C.; and the arrangement is such that the Kreuzberg family has to supply the water at a fixed price in bottles and jars supplied by

the company. The sale in one year has reached a total of 18 million bottles. The joint-stock company "Apollinarisbrunnen, formerly Georg Kreuzberg," earned in the business year 1901—1902 profits amounting to 498,693 marks, with a capital of only 450,000 marks. Inspection of the business premises is not allowed.

The world famed *Bad Neuenahr*, a rival of Karlsbad, has existed since 1859, and has, besides about 5500 passing visitors who stay there only a few days, a yearly list of 10000 patients, of whom 10 per cent are usually foreigners.

The springs were discovered by Prof. Bischof of Bonn. In 1856 a committee raised stock and founded the bathing establishment, erecting the necessary buildings and laying out the grounds. The four thermal springs in use (Augusta 24°, Victoria, cold, the equally cold "*Kleine Sprudel*," and the "*Grosse Sprudel*" 40° C.) are beneficial to those suffering from stomach complaints, diabetes, or pulmonary diseases. The "*Grosse Sprudel*," bored in 1861 to a depth of 295 feet, yields 24,000 litres per hour. In the year 1900, 140,294 bottles from this spring were sent to other parts.

South of Neuenahr is to be seen the Berg Neuenahr, 1110 feet high.

Continuing its course, the railway touches the ancient little walled town of *Ahrweiler*, shortly after which it passes a projecting rock known as the *bunte Kuh* (speckled cow), and reaches the picturesque village of *Walporzheim*, with its famous vineyards and the much sung *Wirtshaus zum St. Peter* (Inn of St. Peter). From the carriage window one can see to the right, in a little side valley, the ivy-covered ruins of the nunnery of *Mariental*; and passing *Dernau*, rejoicing in its vines, and the little village of *Rech*, the train makes its way through a short tunnel under the hill on which stand the ruins of Saffenburg (= Sophienburg), and arrives at *Mayschoss*.

Here we alight in order to undertake the half-hour's walk to *Altenahr*, the point from which the whole valley can best be surveyed.

Mayschoss is noteworthy for the formation here in 1868 of the first and still the largest *Winzerverein*, which was followed by the formation of similar Unions in Ahrweiler, Walporzheim, Dernau, Neuenahr, Altenahr, Rech, Bodendorf, as well as Leutesdorf, Königswinter, and other places on the Rhine. These Unions have as their objects to save for the deserving vinedressers themselves the great profits formerly reaped by middlemen, and to guarantee to the purchasers the purity of the wines sold. The cellars of the Mayschoss Verein contain 12,500 measures and can be inspected on making request at the local restaurant.

The traveller on foot passes, just before Altenahr, a tunnel, 49 yards long, which, as the first work of the kind in Germany, was inaugurated in the presence of King Frederick William IV in 1834. One who is not afraid to climb a somewhat steep vineyard path is recommended to turn off the high road to the right just behind the kilometre-stone 25.5 to a point called *Weisses*

Kreuz, commanding a magnificent view of the valley. From there one descends to Altenahr, which is quite near, passing on the way the small *Aussichtstempel* (50 pfg), from which one can look down on the meanderings of the little river as it works its way along between its rocky banks. Very interesting also is the romantic walk which can be had by following for an hour one of these bends of the river. For example, following the downward course of the river from Altenahr, one can turn into the carriage road to the right just before the tunnel, in about 20 minutes cross by a wooden bridge to the right side of the Ahr, and return again, after an idyllic walk, to Altenahr.

On the left hand, over the river from Remagen, we find Erpel, with an old church tower. Next we pass the Erpeler Ley, Niederkasbach, Linzhausen, — on the height, hidden among trees, — and the scanty remains of the Castle of *Ockenfels*. Behind lies the place which gives its name to this castle.

The village of *Kripp* watches over the mouth of the Ahr. Opposite this, the town of *Linz* (3573 inhabitants) is compressed in a narrow valley. On the Rhine is the so called Rheintor. This tower is all that remains of one of the fortresses of the Middle Ages.

Josef Keller, the engraver, was born at Linz on the 31st March 1811. He made himself famous especially by an engraving, completed in 1857, of Raphael's *Disputa del Sacramento* i. e. Fight for the Holy Communion. (The name is not very appropriate, as the fresco in the Vatican really represents the triumph of religion). Keller's was the largest copper engraving which had ever been executed. It was destroyed at the burning of the Düsseldorf Academy in 1872. The hill to the south of the town is called the *Kaiserberg*, a name which it got from Friedrich III. There is a monastery, and a lovely view may be had. Linz is also famed for the *basalt quarries* in its neighbourhood, and the most remarkable and most worth seeing are those on the Dattenberg and Minderberg. The uncommon height to which the pillars of the crystallised rock-masses rise gives them an imposing appearance. The quarries belong to the Rhenish Basalt Company Ltd.

Sinzig (3046 inhabitants), situated on the right, a little back from the Rhine, with a lovely church in transition style, next greets us. Behind Sinzig is the broad summit of the Landskrone and also the Eifelberge. Gradually the valley becomes a little narrower; on the left hand appears the church of *Leubsdorf*, further is *Ariendorf*, and soon we notice, halfway up the hill, the lovely *Schloss Arenfels*. This castle, the property of Graf Westerholt-Gysenburg was erected according to plans prepared by the Cologne cathedral-architect Zwirner. The castle has a window for each day of the year. The armoury, antiquarian collection, plate room, and bothouses are all worth a visit (Wednesdays).

Opposite Hönningen extends the pretty *Niederbreisig*; soon thereafter the lovely *Schloss Rheineck* appears on the left. This castle belongs to the family von Bethmann-Hollweg, and was erected in 1832 by Lasaulx in Norman style. At the foot of the castle hill the brook called the *Vinxlbach* enters the Rhine. In Roman times this brook divided Upper from Lower Germania, and later, the Archbishopric of Treves from that of Cologne. Today it marks the boundary between the Upper and Lower Rhenish dialects.

On the left, the hills retreat a little from the Rhine, and near them *Bad Arienheller* has grown up. It was here on Dreikönig's Day (6th January) 1897 that the Dreikönigsquelle was bored — an alkaline-muriatic well, rich in carbonic acid. On the level ground towards Hönningen a considerable number of wells also rich in carbonic acid, have been bored since 1894.

On the right, *Schloss Rheineck* looks down from a height, and a little further along on the left is *Rheinbrohl*, and then on the right *Brohl*. Here the Brohl brook enters the Rhine — its course is over layers of volcanic tuff throughout. The narrow valley of the Brohl was opened up in 1900 by a railway which runs through *Bad Tönnisstein* as far as *Kempenich* in the Eifel, to the advantage of the carbonic acid, trass, and stone industries of the district.

From the station at *Tönnisstein* we can go in rather less than 2 hours past *Wassenach* and the Lydia Tower (with lovely view), to the *Laachersee*.

At *Rheinbrohl* began the great wall (limes), built by the Romans for protection from the barbaric Teutonic tribes beyond. It ran past Ems, Langenschwalbach and over the Taunus Mountains as far as the neighbourhood of Kelheim on the Danube, a distance of about 345 miles.

On the left, follow the villages of *Nieder-* and *Oberhammerstein*, with the Hammerstein Werth; above Oberhammerstein rises a ruin which belongs to the Von Hammerstein family.

According to legend, *Burg Hammerstein* was first erected in 1002 by Karl Martel, and with this castle legend also associates the love episode of Graf Otto. This knight had married a near relation named Irmingard, and, as the Catholic church then condemned such marriages more severely than the laws of states now do, this union was declared invalid both by the Archbishop and the Emperor. Otto not only disregarded their judgment but embittered the life of Archbishop Archimbald by feuds. Being excommunicated by the Archbishop and outlawed by the Emperor he still ignored both. Then in 1020 Kaiser Heinrich II besieged the castle, and famine forced Otto to surrender. He and his wife were treated with ignominy and sent off as beggars. Two years after, Otto surrendered to the Whitsuntide Synod at Mainz and vowed that he would reform. Irmingard did not give up the matter as quite hopeless, and delayed carrying out the penance inflicted — probably to retire to a nunnery. She eventually obtained from Pope Benedict VIII permission to live with her husband, and now matters went badly indeed with her adversary Archbishop Aribio of Mainz. The Pope degraded him from his high position and sent an embassy to protect Irmingard from the Archbishop. Aribio had long opposed

the Pope, and now at last in 1031 he undertook a pilgrimage to Rome for pardon, dying on his return journey at Como. In the Tragedy, 'Der Graf von Hammerstein', A. Wilbrandt has changed the story of the legend. In 1105 Heinrich IV, when at feud with his son, retired to Burg Hammerstein for a time. In 1688 the castle was destroyed by the French.

On the right is a large estate, then come 'Burg Namedy' and the village of Namedy near which in 1903 a new mineral well was bored.

Namedy was, up to the end of the 18th century, an important place in connection with the *lumber trade* of the Rhine. Here there was a large harbour in which the small timber rafts coming down the river were fastened together to form larger rafts. These might be 1000 feet long and 90 feet broad, and had as many as 500 rowers and labourers. The large oars called *Streichen* used for the purpose of steering the raft were applied before and behind. Today almost all the rafts are hauled by small steamers, and so a great saving is effected in time and men. Every raft must send at least one looker-out ahead in a boat. He should keep about one hour in front to warn the shipping. His flag consists of 8 red and black stripes. One of these rafts can easily seriously injure any craft it happens to collide with.

Before passing what is called the 'Krumme Werth', the round tower of Andernach is already visible.

Now, on the left hand, we note the antiquated *Leutesdorf*, with the pilgrimage church of the Holy Cross standing isolated, and soon land in the picturesque and interesting town of *Andernach*. The history of Andernach takes us back over a long period of time. As early as the end of the 5th century the Franco-Merovingian Kings used it as a royal seat. The beautiful parish church is a four-towered late romanesque pillared basilica from the beginning of the 13th century, the late-gothic Rathaus was built in 1564, while the beautiful octagonal *Wachturm* (watch-tower), over 160 feet high, dates from the middle of the 15th century. The Rhine-Krahnen (= crane) dating from 1554 is also noteworthy for its beautiful picture of the town (Stadtbild). The Rheintor is the oldest of the still existing double gateways. It contains, within, a real part of the ancient fortifications which were erected immediately after the destruction of the city by fire in 1200.

In the interior of the gateway are the two stout figures of 'The Baker Lads of Andernach' (*Die Bäckerjungen von Andernach*.) The legend runs as follows. In the autumn of 1602 the citizens of Linz were offended by the citizens of Andernach quarrying stones on the Dattenberg for their church, and thus a feud arose. The daughter of the burgomaster of Andernach was in love with a poor baker lad called Georg, but the father would not hear of their marriage. During the wearisome siege of the town by the citizens of Linz, Georg was keeping the important watch by the Rhine gate, where the burgomaster had brought his bee-hives for protection. Here his Bärbel disguised as a boy, visited Georg at night, in order to bring him some warm soup. On a stormy November night when the two lovers were together the besiegers climbed over the gate. In their distress the lovers threw the bee-hives on the assailants, who were

terrified and scattered. It was the last attempt which the citizens of Linz made, for after this failure they withdrew. Now of course there was a marriage, and a grateful town caused the two statues to be executed and set up in the gateway.

In a northerly direction from Andernach rises the *Krabnenberg* (about 770 feet) famed for its view: there are two restaurants on it. A hydraulic wire-rope railway enables the tourist to reach the top without fatigue, and from there the Laachersee can be reached in 3 hours on foot, by a beautiful road. The journey to the Laachersee, may be however, substantially shortened by using the railway which starts from Andernach and runs at first through the *Nette valley*, then past the stations of Plaidt and Kruft to *Niedermendig*. From *Niedermendig*, which is famed for its beer cellar cut out of the basalt lava rock, we can go by carriage or omnibus to the Laachersee. The journey on foot takes fully an hour.

The *Laachersee* is interesting as the largest of the lakes in the Eifel district. It is 3.39 square kilometres in extent, and has been formed by the filling of the crater of an extinct volcano with water. The Laachersee was the central point of the more recently active volcanic region of the Eifel. The surrounding hills, towering above the lake to a height of some 600 feet, were formed by the lava thrown out of the volcano. *Kloster Laach*, known to a wider circle through repeated visits of the Emperor, the last being in 1901, has an interesting six-towered romanesque pillared basilica. The monastery dates from the 12th century and has been inhabited since 1892 by Beuronian Benedictines. In the church, which belongs to the public, Emperor William II founded a magnificent high altar. Besides the cloister, the church, and a hotel, there are no other buildings on the lake. From here the foot-traveller can go by *Wassenach* (near which is the *Lydia-tower* with a lovely prospect) in an hour and a half to *Bad Tönningstein* in the Brohl valley, and from there the Brohlvalley railway takes us back to the Rhine.

At *Andernach* the so-called *Neuwieder Becken* begins, the mountains retire, and, from Coblenz down, the Rhine flows over a level stretch which probably in ancient times was the bed of an inland sea. One peculiarity of this district, besides great wealth in fruit, is the amount of pumice sand obtained and this has given rise to an important industry, the so-called *Schwemm-* or *Sandstone* industry, carried on at Engers, Bendorf, Urmitz etc.

The Rhenish Schwemmstein is a product of the Laach volcano which at one time covered over the Rhine valley here with pumice sand. This pumice sand, which it spread down the Rhine to Brohl, up the Rhine to Boppard, on the Moselle as far as Hatzenport, and over the heights of the Westerwald into the Marburg district, is formed out of melted trachyte, and contains 60 to 65 per cent of silicic acid. The important Schwemmstein industry of the Neuwied basin is scarcely 50 years old, and owes its great development in so short a time, to the excellent properties of the stone. In the manufacturing, the pumice sand after being purified is mixed with Devonian schist, greywacke, or other volcanic products, stored in heaps in the open air, and mixed carefully with slaked lime so that the pumice sand is distributed throughout the mixture with perfect regularity. Then the mixture is beaten with iron implements into forms suitable for building walls, chimney flues, etc. The stones require to harden

for two weeks in the open air before they can be piled up, and after being piled, the hardening process must go on for 3 or 4 months before the stones are ready for sale.

On the left hand Bender's Castle rises above us, and below it is the place called *Jahr*. On the right is *St. Thomas's Lunatic Asylum*. We pass on the left the village of *Irlich* with a fine highly-situated basilica, near which the Wied brook falls into the Rhine. On the right is the mouth of the Nette; opposite, near the town of Neuwied, lies the castle of the Fürst von Wied. Neuwied, so-called to distinguish it from Altwied in the wildly romantic Wied valley, has a population of 11,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institution, and was at one time the capital of the immediatised Grafschaft of Wied. The beautiful Residenzschloss has a collection of Roman antiquities, and beautiful grounds, open daily. The present castle dates from the 18th century.

The Ducal Park was formerly a vineyard, and is said to have yielded 100 Ohms of red-wine. The town was laid out by Graf Friedrich III von Wied, and in 1662 endowed with certain privileges with the intention 'of founding a haven of refuge, equally for those of the Catholic religion and of other tolerated beliefs, so that a number at least of those industrious citizens who were then fleeing to the Netherlands, having lost their all in the Thirty Years' War, might be intercepted and induced to settle here, to the benefit of the land'. Even today, the industrious town of Neuwied is the seat of quite a number of religious confessions, especially Baptists and Moravians. Those who wish to visit the famed *Schloss Monrepos* and its lovely surroundings set out from Neuwied.

The Neuwied Werth divides the Rhine into two navigable channels. On the left of the island lies the great *Hermann and Germania Ironworks*, and to the left of the island there extends along the Rhine the place called *Weissenturm*. It takes its name from the old tower at the foot of the Frauenberg, and above the town rises, in the form of an obelisk, the monument to the French General *Hoche*.

This man, who rose during the French Revolution from a stable lad (1790) in the royal stables at Versailles to be a famous Marshall, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, 80,000 strong. On the 18th of April 1797 he crossed the Rhine at Weissenturm, utilising the island, and pressed on as far as Wetzlar defeating the Austrians in three battles and five skirmishes. Here on the 18th of September, an early death put an end to a career distinguished by high statesmanship and great ability as a strategist.

We now pass on the left the *Urmitzer Werth*, on which is the village of Urmitz. Near the village there were discovered some years ago an extensive castle of the time of the lake-dwellers, graves belonging to the bronze period, a Roman camp, and an extraordinary number of prehistoric relics. On the height, a little back from the river are Mülheim, Kärlich, and Kettig, with a brown coal mine.

On the left follows the old place called *Engers*, from which a branch line into the pottery country leads to Höhr-Grenzhausen (see below).

On the right hand follow *Kalten-Engers* and *St. Sebastian-Engers*, where again a watch-tower exhibits signal-flags. Between these two places the Saynbach, after flowing through a deep narrow valley, enters the Rhine. Here — between Sayn on the right bank and Mülheim on the left bank — the Neuwied Basin attains its greatest width of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The eastern part of *Sayn* lies in the mouth of the Brexbach valley, through whose romantic windings a railway from *Engers* runs by means of many viaducts and tunnels into the *Kannenbäckerland* (pottery country) as far as *Grenzhausen* and *Höhr*. (One can travel through this lovely valley to Grenzhausen on foot in 3 hours.) The fine clay found here has enjoyed for centuries a wide celebrity. The 50 earthenware factories of Höhr employ over 500 workmen. Both places produce amongst other articles the beer jugs for Bavaria; and *Hillscheid*, a neighbouring place, sends yearly to *Bad Ems* about a million and a half jugs for the waters. If we go through Holler's Grounds in Sayn, we can ascend in a quarter of an hour to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Höhe, a height which affords a fine view of the whole neighbourhood, including the *Schloss* of Fürst Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, with the castle tower standing apart, the ruins of the old castle, the hilly Westerwald, and the Rhine basin. The modern castle, has a good picture and art collection; (Sundays and Thursdays 25 pfgr.)

The smelting furnaces situated at the mouth of the Saynbach in the neighbourhood of Mühlhofen belong to Krupp. A little further from the river, surrounded by fruit-trees, is the little town of *Bendorf* (5600 inhabitants). Shortly after passing the point of the island called Graswerth, the island of *Niederwerth* begins. This island has interesting surroundings, and a village of the same name, with a church, stands on it. On the other side we see *Vallendar* spread out to our view (comp. Excursion No. 4, from Coblenz), and at the end of the island follows *Urbach*. (It has a high situation and a new church.) Our ship passes on the right Kesselheim, and at the end of the Niederwerth is *Wallerstein* and *Neuwied*. At the river bend *Ehrenbreitstein* appears on the left hand and we note the old Electoral Palace in Ehrenbreitstein. Passing the Rhine Province Kaiser Wilhelm Monument we land in Coblenz.

Coblenz.

Coblenz, the chief town of the Rhine Province and the most beautifully situated of all the larger towns on the Rhine, has a population of 45,500. Its name takes us back to the Roman colony, which on account of its situation at the junction of the

Rhine and Moselle was called *Confluentes*: this developed into *Conbulantia* and Coblenz.

In Coblenz in 860 the cessation of hostilities between the sons of Ludwig the Pious was confirmed, in 1138 Conrad III was elected king in the Kastorkirche, and in this same church eight years later Bernhard von Clairveaux preached the Second Crusade. In 1688 the French Marschall von Boufflers besieged the town from the 28th of October to the 14th of November, but it was defended so splendidly by the commandant Graf von der Lippe of Treves that the French were obliged to raise the siege. After the siege scarcely 150 uninjured houses could be counted and the



Coblenz.

town looked indeed like a "durchlöcherte Laterne". The importance of Coblenz increased greatly when the Elector of Treves, Klemens Wenzeslaus, transferred his residence there on the completion of the Schloss in 1786. In 1794 the French took possession of the town, but in 1815, when the Rhineland became part of Prussia, Coblenz became again German. Before the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine it was an important fortress, but since 1890 it has been practically neglected as such.

A visit to Coblenz. Starting from the landing stage on the Rhine, we cross the fine quay, which affords a lovely view over the river to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, the Asterstein, and other more distant heights, and soon reach the famous Rhine province Monument to Kaiser Wilhelm, on the Deutsches Eck (the strip of land between the Rhine and Moselle).

This monument was erected according to prize designs prepared by Architect Professor Bruno Schmitz and the Sculptor Professor Hundrieser, both of Berlin. The monument was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor William II and many other princes, on the 31st of August 1897. The equestrian statue is borne aloft on a platform supported by 20 separate pillars of Black Forest granite, each 33 feet high. The statue which is 46 feet high represents the Emperor — in general's uniform, over which is a flowing mantle — accompanied by a winged genius. The group of figures was cast in copper by Rinkleben, the present representative of the firm of Howaldt in Brunswick. A Pergola 124 feet long encloses the monument behind. On the front of the monument, engraved on the frieze, are the concluding verses of Max von Schenkendorf's poem "Frühlingsgruss an's Vaterland." — "Nimmer wird das Reich zerstöret, wenn ihr einig seid und treu" (Never shall the Empire be destroyed if you re-



Monument to Emperor William I.

main faithful and united). The total cost, which was defrayed by the surplus profits of the Rhine Province Landesbank, amounted to about 1,900,000 marks.

Let us now proceed past the Deutsches Ordenshaus (Teutonic Lodge), which is now used for preserving archives, to the *Kastorkirche*, situated near. This church is in the form of a very fine romanesque basilica, and dates from the end of the 12th Century.

The church gets its name from a hermit of the 4th century who lived at Carden on the Moselle, and a part of whose remains were committed in 836 to Hetti, Archbishop of Treves. The Archbishop placed the relics in the Collegiate Church which he had just built at Coblenz, and since then this church has born the name of the saint. In the left aisle is the monument erected in 1725 to the saintly Rizza, a relation of Ludwig the Pious. She lived in Ehrenbreitstein, and went every morning dry footed over the Rhine to the Kastorkirche. In the choir is the Gothic tomb of the Elector Kuno von Falkenstein (d. 1388), and over it is to be found a picture of old Cologne, possibly by Meister Wilhelm.

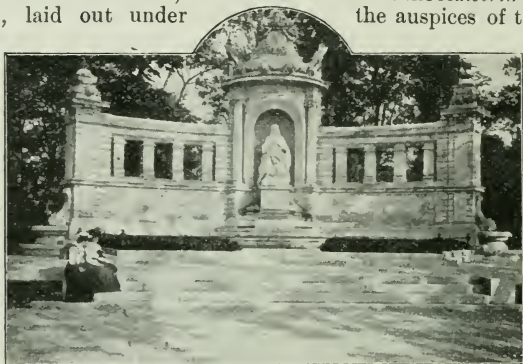
On the square before the church stands the *Kastor-Brunnen* — a lofty fountain which is interesting historically. It was erected in 1812, on the entry of the French into Moscow, by the French Prefect of Coblenz, Jules Doazan, with the inscription 'Mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes'. When the Russian General von Priest came to Coblenz after the downfall of the French army, he placed under the inscription. 'Vu et approuvé par nous commandant russe de la ville de Coblenz le 1. janv. 1814.'

Going through the *Kastorpfaffengasse*, and to the right along *Rheinstrasse*, we reach the *Göbenplatz*, on which is the monument (by Fr. Schaper) erected to the memory of General von Göben, who died at Coblenz in 1880. Proceeding through *Firmungstrasse* to the *Jesuitenplatz*, we see the monument (by J. Uphues), unveiled in 1899, to the physiologist *Johannes Müller*, who was born in Coblenz in 1801. (The house is in the neighbouring *Jesuitengasse* and is marked with a tablet). Going on through *Firmungstrasse*, *Kornpforte* on the right, and *Danne* on the left, we reach the fruit market with the (protestant) *Florinskirche* dating from the 12th Century. Here also is the so-called *Kaufhaus* (now a *Realgymnasium*—commercial higher grade school.) The *Kaufhaus* was erected as a townhall and exhibits the device characteristic of Coblenz, consisting of the figure of a man under a clock, who shows with his tongue every quarter of an hour how he despises the world. In *Burgstrasse* is the *Burg*, which was once the residence of the Elector. It dates from 1276 and is the oldest non-ecclesiastical building in the town. It was put in its present form in 1900, having been in a ruined condition since its destruction in 1688. The collection of pictures in the upper storey has only a local interest, as in the main only Coblenz painters are represented (25 pfg.) The best view of the *Burg* with its lofty towers is from the vicinity of the *Moselle Bridge*. This bridge dates from the middle of the 14th Century and was widened in 1884. From this standpoint we also get a lovely view of the *Moselle*, the *Rhine*, and *Lützel-Coblenz*, which extends along the left bank of the *Moselle*.

Passing through the street called 'Altengraben', then to the right along *Löhrstrasse*, and to the left along *Schlossstrasse*, we come to the *Schloss*. This Palace was built by the last Elector of Treves, Clemens Wenzeslaus, according to the designs of the French architects Ixnard and Peyre. It has a fine Ionic portico, and the whole building is distinguished by its beauty and simplicity. The 'Oberpräsident' of the province of the Rhine resides at present in the Palace. The royal apartments may be seen from 10 to 6 o'cl., and on Sundays from 11 to 6 o'cl., for 25 pfg. Admission is free from 11 to 1 o'cl. on Sundays and Wednesdays

(Entrance on the left). Just at hand, on the Clemensplatz (on which also is the *Theatre*), is an Obelisk, 62 feet high, erected to commemorate the finishing of an aqueduct in 1791. At the Mainzer Tor, on the opposite side of the Platz from the Schloss, the magnificent *Städtische Festhalle* is to be seen. It was erected according to the plans of the architects Müller (of Coblenz) and L. von Fieser (of Gelsenkirchen), and shows a happy union of old forms of architecture with modern adornments. This Banqueting Hall is worth a visit (cards for 20 pfg. in the Restaurant).

Behind the Festhalle, we come to the *Kaiserin-Augusta-Anlagen*, laid out under the auspices of the queen



Monument to Empress Augusta.

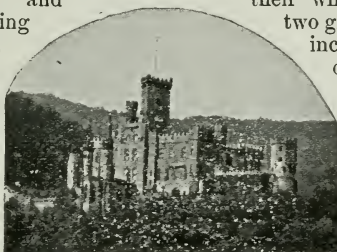
of William I. These famous pleasure grounds extend for more than a mile along the Rhine, and we may mention the *Trinkhalle* (pump-room) and two monuments — one was erected to the poet Max von Schenkendorf, who died in Coblenz in 1817, and the other to the Empress Augusta, who for 10 years stayed regularly some weeks in Coblenz. The monument to the Empress is almost at the end of the grounds, and the figure was designed by K. J. Moest of Karlsruhe.

From the end of the pleasure grounds we may travel by the electric railway to Bad Laubbach (See excursion 1. below).

Excursions from Coblenz. (See also the small map of the Lahn Valley).

1. Those who can allow only one whole day for 'doing' Coblenz should not omit to visit the *Stadtwald*, as wonderful views are to be obtained from different points in the woods. (Small maps showing the different pathways are to be got from the book-sellers for 30 pfg.).

Along with this can be combined a visit to Stolzenfels, the whole requiring from 4 to 5 hours. The electric railway to Schützenhof, which starts from the landing place at the quay and passes the Festhalle, takes us as far as *Bad Laubbach*. From this place a pleasant walk of a quarter of an hour takes us up to one spot famed for its view, *Rittersturz* (with a Restaurant). From *Rittersturz* we can in $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour reach the highest point of the hill called *Kühkopf* and have a lovely view of the Rhine, Moselle, and Eifel. From here we can descend in an hour either to *Güls* on the Moselle (this is a station on the Moselle Railway) or to *Capellen* over the *Stolzenfels*. Another way from the *Rittersturz* is to go over the *Dommelsberg* (with *Aussichtsturm* i. e. tower for viewing landscape). This requires 20 minutes; and in 20 minutes more we may reach the celebrated Aussichtspunkt *Hasenberg*. As a point of view, only the *Drachenfels* on the whole of the Rhine can be compared with *Hasenberg*. Straight before us is the Lahn valley, in which rises the massive white church called *Allerheiligenkirche* (All Saints' Church). At our feet, as we look up the Rhine, *Lahneck* and the mighty *Marksburg*, with *Oberlahnstein* and *Braubach*, show themselves. Further away, we see *Rhense* and their white houses. The *Niederspay*. Looking down the Rhine, we note many lovely spots such as *Niederlahnstein*, *Horchheim*, *Pfaffendorf*, and *Ehrenbreitstein*, which seem to ornament the green hills with



Stolzenfels.

two great Rhine bridges increase the beauty of the lovely landscape. If we take the way downwards to *Capellen*, which leads (ascending) over the *Augustahöhe*, we pass *Schloss Stolzenfels*.

The castle of *Stolzenfels* arose in 1242—59 at the instance of one of the Electors of Treves, *Arnold von Isenburg*, as a place for the collection of dues, and was destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1833 *Coblenz* presented the ruin to the Crown Prince afterwards *King Frederick William IV*, who caused the place to be rebuilt (according to designs by *Schinkel*) at a cost of a million marks. Within are lovely frescoes, pictures, furniture, weapons, etc. (Entrance 10 to 12 o'cl. and 2 to 7 o'cl. for 25 pf.) View from tower in *Schlosshof* is fine.

On *Stolzenfels*, according to the legend, not only the owner, *Archbishop Kuno*, pursued the vain study of alchemy, but also his *Kammermeister Kurt*, who had the administration of the products of the tithes. Once *Kurt* got an Italian of the name of *Manso* to join him in his pursuits. This cunning individual, under pretence of helping him to create unheard of treasures with the aid of alchemy, induced the credulous *Kurt* not only to do away with his own possessions, but to appropriate secretly part of

his master's goods. Manso wished also to destroy Kurt's beautiful daughter Elizabeth. One day the Elector entered the Castle with a great following, and the guilt of the father would soon have been revealed. Then Elizabeth pled with the Italian to come to the rescue. He cunningly confided to her that only the self-destruction of a pure virgin could save her father. By such a sacrifice, however, untold of happiness would fall to Kurt. The girl consented to kill herself on the following night with the flame of a piece of wood from Lebanon which Manso gave her. But she was observed by a knight, Reinhard von Westerburg, who at the last moment prevented the accomplishment of this frightful act. Elizabeth confessed all to the knight, and he declared his love for her. The noble knight replaced the sum lost, and so the matter came to a happy ending. But not for Manso, who preferred to drown himself rather than fall into the knight's hands.

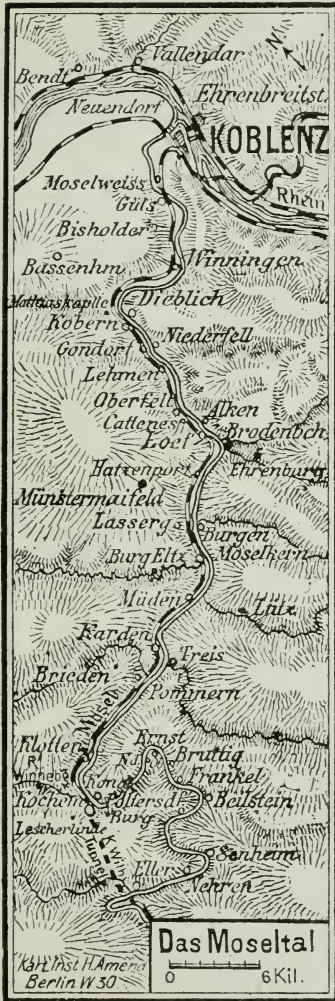
2. To *Ehrenbreitstein*, with lovely view; 20 minutes for ascent required (from 1st of April to 15th of November, 50 pfg.)



Ehrenbreitstein.

3. A journey of 20 minutes by the *Coblenz-Ehrenbreitstein* electric railway to the much visited and interesting grounds of Pfarrer Kraus at Arenberg. There is a church, chapels, etc., which are all ornamented with mosaic work formed with small stones. From Arenberg we can travel on foot to *Ems* in half an hour.

4. A journey with the local boat or the electric railway to *Vallendar*. (The electric railway starts from the Festhalle, goes over the old railway bridge, and past Ehrenbreitstein). From Vallendar one can reach two wonderfully beautiful *Aussichtspunkte* (points of view). One of these, *Monte Casino*, may be reached by going from the terminus of the electric railway through Marktstrasse and to the left through Heerstrasse (12 minutes required: restaurant). The other *Aussichtspunkt*, *Humboldthöhe*, may be reached by going from the terminus of the electric railway through Rheinstrasse, then taking the first street to the right over the Löhrbach, and thence ascending the steep footpath behind the



Nassauer Hof (12 minutes required: Restaurant). From here in 10 minutes we can reach the Kaiser-Friedrich-turm, a tower which commands a comprehensive view of the landscape.

On the Moselle.

Every one should try to arrange at least one day for the Moselle alone. The journey by ship through the rich wine-producing valley is to be preferred to that by rail, but it requires considerable time and is often interrupted by the shallowness of the water. We confine ourselves therefore to the railway journey.

The third station from Coblenz, Winningen, is known for the vineyards around; the fourth station, Kobern-Gondorf, is the starting point for the beautifully situated *Matthias-kapelle* — famed for its wonderful acoustic properties and described as one of the pearls of romanesque architecture. (The key to the chapel is to be got from Simonis, the Restaurant-Keeper in Kobern). The *Stations-Weg* conducts us upwards in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. past the ruins of Niederburg and Oberburg. On returning we should pay a short visit to the old romantic Gondorf, with the ruins of an old burg, the original seat of the Princes von der Leyen.

On the opposite side of the river from Gondorf is Niederfell. Proceeding with train from Gondorf, we pass Lehmen and Kattenes (over the river is Oberfell and then Alken) and Loef. Loef is the nearest station to the ruins of *Ehrenburg*. Opposite Loef lies *Brodenbach*, from which one can travel in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour through the romantic Ehrbach valley to the stronghold of Ehrenburg. It was erected in the 12th century and was widely famed in the Middle Ages. (Fine view from the tower.)

After Loef the railway passes *Hatzenport* (from which station *Münstermaifeld* can be reached in 2 hours — *Burg Eltz* is half an hour's journey further on). Across the river is Burgen. From Hatzenport the train proceeds to *Moselkern*, from which tourists usually set out for *Burg Eltz*. (To see the interior the visitor must obtain a card from the owner, Graf zu Eltz, in Eltville. Permission is given free of charge to any one making written application. The castle is closed however on Sundays and Fridays. Entrance to the courtyard of the castle is allowed at all times.)

A lovely footpath up the side of the Eltzbach conducts us in half an hour to the Eltzburg, perhaps the only completely preserved Ritterburg (feudal castle) of the Middle Ages. The whole forms a picturesque collection of buildings varying in date from the 13th to the 17th century. The visit is interesting, as the place is arranged as nearly as possible as it was in the Middle Ages.

Keeping to the railway, we pass Müden (from which a very easily followed path leads to Burg Eltz), Carden (over the river is Treis), Pommern, Klotten, and reach *Cochem*, the end of our tour, from which we get a lovely view of the lower Moselle valley.

Cochem, the capital of the district, has a population of 3586. Rising above the town is the Reichsburg, mentioned as early as the 10th century. A possessor of the ruin, the late Geh. Kommerzienrat Ravené, had the castle restored (1860—72), with the aid of ancient views, etc. On the outside of the tower, a figure in mosaic representing St. Christopher (by Salviati) is very conspicuous. The interior, which is worth a visit, is sumptuously furnished to supply all modern comforts. (Entrance for 1 to 3 persons, 1 mark.) From the castle we can easily in half an hour reach the Lescher Linde, famed for its view. Below is the famous Kaiser-Wilhelm-Tunnel — more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long — the second longest in Germany.

From Kochem to Piesport, the vineyards cover as much as 12,800 acres, which yield a yearly average of 9000 Fuder (of 975 litres each) or more than half of the total production of the Middle and Lower Moselle (Treves to Coblenz). The highest prices for Moselle wine were realised in 1896 for 2 Fuder of 1893 Maximiner Grünhäuser Herrenberger (from the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Ruwer at Treves), viz., 11,010 and 12,750 marks or about 11 to 13 marks per litre.

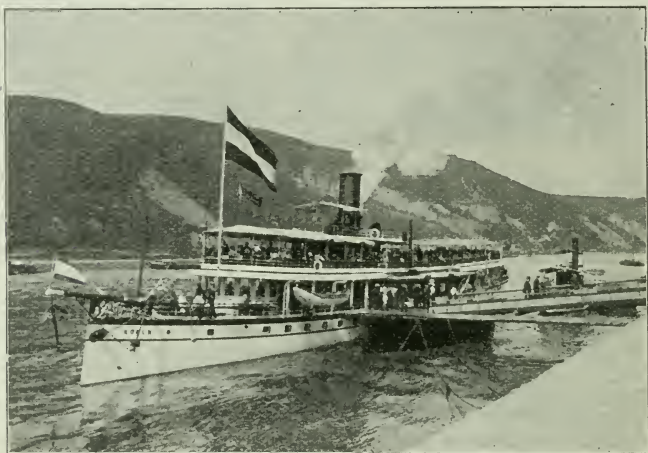


The Lahn Valley.

Those who can afford another half day to the idyllic Lahn river should set out from Niederrahnstein or Coblenz for *Ems* — the lovely watering place situated in this narrow valley. The railway journey lasts from half to three quarters of an hour. Yearly, over 10,000 visitors take the waters here, and the newly restored Royal Curhaus (Pump Room) with the lovely *Kolonnaden* and the famous warm mineral springs is worth a visit. The *Kesselbrunnen* has a temperature of 47° C., *Kräbnchen* 36°, *Fürstenbrunnen* 40° and the *Kaiserbrunnen* 28.5°. The chief constituents of these waters — used even by the Romans — are bi-carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, and bi-carbonate of ammonia which gives them their characteristic and very unpleasant smell. The diseases treated here are those of the respiratory organs, the digestive organs and the liver. The amount sent away is reckoned at 3½ millions of jars and bottles. In the lovely *Curgarten* stands the *Cursaal* (pump-room), in which the concerts are held, and behind is the *Wandelbahn* (covered promenade) with a statue of the Emperor William I. who often spent some time in Ems.

Here, on the evening of the 13th of July 1870, the King received the despatch from von Werther, the Prussian ambassador in Paris, demanding a guarantee that no prince of the House of Hohenzollern would ever accept the Spanish throne. It is well known that this demand led soon to the Franco-Prussian war. When the king received the despatch from Geh. Legationsrat Abeken he remarked, "This is the most important despatch I have ever received". "Next morning" as General-lieutenant von Chappius relates in his memoirs "the King met Prince Albrecht on the promenade.

The two were walking together when the French ambassador Count Benedetti met us on the Lahn, close by the Curhaus. The ambassador went up to the King and spoke to him. The King spoke excitedly with Benedetti but soon, saluting, left him and hurried to his residence. Benedetti had placed again before the King the demand which Werther's despatch of the previous evening contained. In the course of the forenoon the ambassador again announced himself to the King, but was informed by Flügeladjutant Prince Radziwill, that if he wished an opportunity to speak further with the king over the same subject, the latter had nothing further to say to him, and that he should apply to the Minister of Foreign Affairs". A marble slab at the upper end of the Pleasure Grounds (*Kuranlagen*) commemorates the conversation.



Steamer of the Köln-Düsseldorfer Co.

The Gitterbrücke brings us to the *neues Badehaus* on the left bank of the Lahn, where the warm "neue" *Quelle*, 58°, has been opened. A wire-rope railway, starting from the neighbourhood of the *Kaiserbrücke*, takes us up the Lahn to the *Malberg*, which affords a lovely view (single journey = 80 pfg., return 1 mark). There are several pleasant footpaths to the top of the *Malberg*. On the right bank of the Lahn, on the top of the *Bäderlei* rock, is the *Concordia Tower*, which also affords a fine view (ascent from *Grabenstrasse*, an hour and a quarter).

Those who have time should also visit *Nassau*, which is beautifully situated and is a fine centre for excursions. It is the birth-place of Minister *Freiherr von Stein* (1757—1831), to whom a beautiful marble monument was erected in 1871. The monument,

owing to its high position, is visible from the railway carriage, on the right. Another place worth visiting is *Limburg*, with its interesting and picturesque cathedral built on the top of a rocky eminence. The cathedral dates from the first half of the 13th century, and the valuable cathedral treasures are now shown in *Bischofs (Barfüsser)-Kirche* — the parish church.

After leaving *Koblenz*, we have on the right, behind the *Schiffbrücke*, the former electoral palace. On the other side of the beautiful old railway bridge extend the *Rhine pleasure grounds*, and on the left we see the houses of *Pfaffendorf*, nestling on the side of the hill. Then follows *Horchheim*, where the elegant bridge (built in 1870) conveys the trains to *Niederlahnstein*. On the right, with its impressive background, is the magnificent castle of *Stolzenfels* (see p. 45) and the beautifully situated place *Kapellen*. The old town of *Oberlahnstein* (popn. 8000) is connected with *Niederlahnstein* (popn. 4200) by a bridge across the Lahn, which here debouches on the Rhine near the solitary and ancient *Church of St. John*, and close by the former place is the *Castle of Lahneck*, which has recently been restored and is at times inhabited. The massive white church which strikes the eye on the hill is the new *All Saints' Church*.

Before we reach the little town of *Rhens*, on the right hand side, with its fortifications dating from the 14th century, we pass on the same side the *Rhens Königs-stuhl* (King's Chair), which, in its present form, dates from 1843, but is an exact reproduction of that destroyed by the French in 1794. With this Chair are associated many stories connected with the Emperors.

From this spot, the herald's call could be heard in four separate Electorates: Rhens belonged to Cologne, Kapellen to Treves, Oberlahnstein to Mainz, Braubach and the Marksburg to the Palatinate. The Chair was originally set up by the order of the Emperor Karl IV in 1376 in the form of an octagon resting on 9 pillars, with a diameter of about 26 feet and a height of about 17 feet. It is surrounded by an embankment on which are the seats of the seven Electors by whose choice the King was appointed. But long before the erection of this King's chair, the elections took place here. At the election of Heinrich VII in 1308, it was referred to in terms pointing to its antiquity. Thirty years later, there was founded here the first Elector's Union (unio electorum Rhensensis), by which the Electors bound themselves to arrange any mutual disputes either by compromise or by the decision of the majority. At the same time they declared the validity of the Imperial elections to be independent of the confirmation of the Pope. On the 20th of Aug. 1400, King Wenzel was here declared deposed and on the following day Ruprecht of the Palatinate was chosen as his successor.

Close by the *Königsstuhl* is located the *Rhens mineral spring*, which lay originally in the bed of the Rhine but is now through the shifting of the bank situated on dry land. On the other bank are the *Minerva* and *Victoria springs*.

Looking to the right we see the village of *Brey*, a good fruit producing place, and near by, on the left, appears the huge *Marksburg*, at the foot of which has grown up the little town of *Braubach* (popn. 2721).

The Marksburg dates from the 13th century and is the only fortress on the Rhine which has not been more or less destroyed. After its acquisition by the Society for the Preservation of German Castles, it was carefully restored (admission, 25 pfgr.). The Marcus Chapel, after which the castle receives its name, has been newly adorned by ten pictures, by the painters Birkle and Thomar of Berlin, illustrating the history of St. Mark. In the castle itself, the paintings of Otto Berner of Charlottenburg are of special interest, including various interiors of the Wartburg, among them the chamber of St. Elizabeth ornamented with mosaic by the Emperor.



“Vierseenplatz” at Boppard.

Lower situated is the ancient chapel of *St. Martin*, which was dedicated as early as the first half of the 13th century.

On the road between Braubach and Oberlahnstein stands the *Liebfrauen- or Wenzels-kapelle*. In August 1400, the Electors of Mainz, Treves, and the Palatinate had summoned King Wenzel to Oberlahnstein to justify himself, but he did not appear. Thereupon, on the 20th Aug., in the *Liebfrauenkapelle*, they sat in judgment upon Wenzel, “uff eyme Stule dasselbes zu eyme Richtstule erhoben”. They declared him to have forfeited the crown, and the throne to be vacant. On the following day, on the King’s Chair at Rhens, they chose Ruprecht of the Palatinate to be head of the Empire. The *Wenzelkapelle* was ultimately demolished but was afterwards re-erected in the same neighbourhood.

From *Braubach* a very interesting railway journey can be made. The Nassau branch line starts from here and makes its way through a very interesting country into the hills; thence through a romantic valley to *Zollgrund*, from which the train goes along the other side of the valley past *Dachsenhausen*, *Winterwerb*, etc., to *Nastätten*. From there it proceeds through the *Hasenbach valley* and passes Castle *Reichenberg* (a stopping place), reaching *St. Goarshausen*.

To the right, we see *Nieder-* and *Ober-spay*, revelling in their rich fruit-tree plantations. Just opposite is the mouth of the Dinkholderbach, into which about half a mile up, pour the waters of a fine mineral spring. The next place to come in view (on the left) is a beautiful spot called *Osterspay*, behind which can be seen the *Castle of Liebeneck*, belonging to and inhabited by Baron von Preuschen.

The Rhine now makes here a sharp turn and immediately beyond the curve the town of *Boppard* (popn. 5800) meets the eye. With its church towers, its high lying hydropathic establishment of Marienberg, the old tower on the Rhine, and the beautiful avenue extending for more than a mile along the river, it presents a grand prospect. The parish church is a fine building, with two towers, dating from the beginning of the 12th and 13th centuries. It is built in the late romanesque style. The interior has been recently restored. The former Electoral Palace with its tower, on the Rhine, is now an inconsiderable building and is used only as the official Court of Justice. In the neighbourhood are preserved the remains of the Roman fortification. At the six poplars there lies on the Rhine, near the castle of Schwalbach, the stately Royal Seminary for Teachers.

The name of Boppard, formerly Boudobriga, signifies Hill of Victory (the ending 'pard' being the High German variation of the earlier 'bert' = 'bret', which has the same meaning as Berg, a derivative of the Gallic, 'briga'). Until 1312, Boppard was a free city of the Empire, and the Emperors often passed some time within its walls, but at that date the Emperor Heinrich VII pledged it along with Oberwesel to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Treves. The people of Boppard were naturally unwilling to be thus bargained away, but in those days might was greater than right, and in 1327 they were compelled to do homage to their new lord, the Elector of Treves. The modern hydropathic of Marienberg was formerly a famous Benedictine convent. The Park belonging to this establishment is open to visitors.

This place, where no less than six valleys converge, is a good centre for some fine excursions. The best known is that to the *Vierseenplatz*, lying in a northwesterly direction and reached by the road through the Mühlbach valley in an hour and a quarter. A more direct but difficult way is to start at the entrance to the valley and pass by the Aussichts-tempel situated on the old Burgberg ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). At this point, through openings in the hills, the Rhine can be seen in four different places, and in each has the appearance of a lake — hence the name, *Vierseenplatz*. *Kreuzberg*, with its beautiful surroundings, can be reached either by coach or by a pleasant footroad leaving the highway and leading through the Fraubach valley (time required about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The return journey takes us through Josefine and Brudermichel valleys. Opposite Boppard is the village of *Filsen*, above which (at the Aussichtstempel Filserberg) the most beautiful prospect of the town unfolds itself.

At Boppard the Rhine makes the sharpest turn in its course, and reminds one here of its most important tributary, the Moselle, from which it is separated as the crow flies only about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Indeed, one can walk over the hill from Boppard to *Brodenbach* on the Moselle comfortably in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

On our left lies a part called *Camp*, which has a considerable output of cherries, and behind it we soon descry on the same side of the river the *Monastery of Bornhofen* with the picturesque *feindliche Brüder*, the two ruins of Liebenstein and Sterrenberg, separated by a stout defensive wall.

Of the "*feindliche Brüder*", Liebenstein and Sterrenberg, the oldest form of the legend relates that two brothers had driven their blind sister from the castle in order that her heritage might become theirs. The maiden, however, found her way to the Rhine, and, in gratitude for her



Bornhofen and the "hostile brothers".

preservation so far, erected at the foot of the castle rock a chapel which soon became a favourite resort of pilgrims. The brothers strove over the division of the property and lived in future, in a constant state of conflict each in his own castle and with a high wall between them. One day, made curious by the commotion caused in the valley on an Annunciation Feast, the owner of the Sterrenberg made his way by a rocky path down through the vineyard, while the lord of Liebenstein, excited by the same cause, descended by another way. Both arrived at the sacred building at the same time but at opposite sides. One angry glance at each other and the swords flew from their scabbards. A stern fight took place in which both brothers received their death. Two corpses were borne from the church thus violated; and, in expiation, the sister, now a rich heiress, caused the place to be built anew in an even better style than before.

The double-naved Gothic church dating from the 15th century belonged to the former Capuchin cloister of *Bornhofen*, and is

even to day, especially in August and September, a much frequented resort of pilgrims. The cloister was dissolved in 1873.

Not so tragical is another version of the legend in regard to the "feindliche Brüder", which relates that Konrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Dietrich von Liebenstein, both fell in love with a young ward who had been brought up in the castle. Minna finally preferred the younger Heinrich, who was of a lighter turn of mind, and Konrad tried in consequence to suppress his love. A new castle for Heinrich was just in course of building when he decided, on hearing the preaching of Bernard of Clairvaux (1146), to join the crusade to the Holy Land. Konrad, on this account, denied himself, and stayed at home so as not to leave his father defenceless. After two years had passed, Heinrich returned, accompanied by a beautiful Greek girl, whom, forgetful of his plighted troth, he had taken to wife. Enraged at such faithlessness, Konrad caused a thick wall to be constructed between the two castles in token of the fact that their ways must in future be separated. Heinrich was quite satisfied to live thus, but his wife betrayed him and finally escaped from her husband. This brought him to his senses and he acknowledged his unworthy behaviour. In his repentance, he begged Konrad and Minna, who had lived together as brother and sister, for their forgiveness. Both swore to remain unmarried, and Minna ended her days in the lonely cell of a convent.

On the right, surrounded by a forest of cherry trees, is *Salzig*, whose high-lying Pump Room is partially visible.

Salzig (popn. 1500), the Roman Salisso, is a market town well known for its plentiful production of fruit. It owes its name to a salt spring, whose richness was only fully discovered in 1901 by a new boring made at the instance of Capt. Ad. Hoffmann. This boring extends to a depth of about 920 feet, and is nearly 1000 yards from *Salzig* station. It has resulted in a daily yield of 40,000 litres or about 1660 litres an hour. The water of this spring ("*Salzborn*"), which issues from the earth at a temperature of 18° C. but below reaches as high as 31° C., belongs to the alkaline, muriatic, chalybeate springs with sulphuric alkalis. It enters into rivalry with Ems, Carlsbad, and Marienbad, and is used for disorders of the blood, the lungs, the digestive organs, and the kidneys. On account of the lithia it contains, it is also recommended for the warding off of gout, diabetes, and excess of uric acid. The spring lies in a pretty sheltered valley, in the middle of a park in which, as the nucleus of a watering place have been erected the buildings transferred from the Düsseldorf Trade and Industrial Exhibition of 1902. The Pump Room is erected above the church on a height which offers a magnificent prospect.

Directly over against *Niederkestert*, which lies on our left, is *Hirzenach*, formerly the seat of an ecclesiastical jurisdiction. After passing the Werlau mine on the right, we come on the other side, to the little village of *Ehrenthal*, whose inhabitants find their occupation in the lead mines which lie at a little distance from the river.

The vessel now passes the village of *Wellmich* with the Gothic church in which Kuno von Falkenstein, Archbishop of Treves, found his last resting place in 1388. He was the builder of the castle of *Maus* which overlooks the place. Its real name was *Deurenberg*; but it received the nickname of *Maus* from the Count of Katzenelnbogen in contrast to the Katz (see below). The ruin

which remains after the ravages of the French in 1689 offers a beautiful outlook. It belongs to a gentleman in Cologne.

Soon after this we have, on the right and left respectively, *St. Goar* and *St. Goarshausen*. The latter is conspicuous by its restored castle of *Katz*, belonging to the local Landrat von Berg, the former by the ruins of the castle of *Rheinfels*. At *St. Goarshausen*, there existed at an earlier date an important salmon fishery, which, about a 100 years ago yielded as much as 8,000 pounds of fish annually.

The *Katz*, or more properly the fortress of *Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, which along with *St. Goarshausen*, belonged to the *Grafschaft* of *Katzenelnbogen* until 1479 when the family died out, was built towards the end of the 14th century, demolished by the French in 1806, and a few years afterwards rebuilt for residential purposes. Just below the *Katz* is the outlet of the pretty valley of the *Schweizer*, from which one can most easily reach the summit of the *Lorelei* (1 hour). At the station of *St. Goarshausen* commences the valley of the *Hasenbach*, along which by the beautifully wooded *Luise* path (or by branch railway: see below) one can reach in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour the castle of *Reichenberg*, dating from the end of the 13th century. It is surmounted by a tall belfry and is picturesquely situated. With its oriental style, no roof but only arched-over walls, it presents an unusual appearance: particularly worthy of notice is the knight's hall. The uniqueness of the architecture may be ascribed to the hands of Saracen builders, whom a Count of *Katzenelnbogen* is said to have brought with him from the East.

From *St. Goarshausen*, one can undertake an interesting railway journey into the hilly country near by. The *Nassau* branch railway starts from here through the beautiful *Hasenbach* valley, passing *Reichenberg* (a stopping place) and *Bogel*, with a steep ascent to *Nastätten*; from there the journey continues past *Michlen*, *Marienfels*, *Ehr*, *Winterwerb* etc., into a romantic valley, ending, along with the railway, at *Braubach*.

St. Goar (popn. 1630), the chief town of the district, lying on the left side of the Rhine, owes its name to the oldest Christian missionary of the Middle Rhine, whose history, although adorned with many a legend, still contains a kernel of truth. According to the story, *St. Goar*, in the reign of the Frankish king *Childerich I* (511—558), had come to the Rhine from *Aquitaine*, had built himself here a cell and a little church, and not only preached the word of God but by the practice of a liberal hospitality made himself much beloved. This last quality aroused the suspicion of Bishop *Rustikus* of *Treves*, and he sent two priests to learn the position of matters and to bring the holy man before him. There *St. Goar* was most ungraciously received: the Bishop never once asked him to lay off his mantle: but *St. Goar* nevertheless did this unbidden and hung it without a moment's hesitation on a — sunbeam. At the same moment there was brought to the Bishop a foundling child which had been discovered in the church. *Rustikus* now asked the saint to name the parents of the unknown infant, whereupon the three days old child forthwith began to speak and declared his parents to be the Bishop *Rustikus* and a certain *Afflaia* or *Flavia*. Terrified at this, *Rustikus* fell down before *St. Goar*, and King *Siegbert*, who at that time ruled over *Austrasia*, wished now to instal the man of God in the see of *Treves*. *Goar* preferred, however, to continue his former activities. He is said to have died on 6th July 575. On the site of his cell there arose later a considerable monastery, which, however, was dissolved at the time of the Reformation. In the Evangelical Church there are fine tomb-stones of the Landgraf *Philipp* of *Hesse* and his wife,

and in the Catholic church a statue of St. Goar with the year 611 mentioned as the year of his death.

In *St. Goar* from May 1842 until the summer of 1844 *Ferd. Freiligrath* lived in the house of the Landrat Karl Heuberger; and *Emanuel Geibel* and *Levin Schüking* occasionally stayed with him here in passing. Auerbach, Kerner, Andersen, Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Kinkel, M. Carrière, Saphir, Ferd. Hiller, Zedlitz, and many others also visited the poet's home at this place. Freiligrath came to St. Goar from Darmstadt. By the death (on 9th Feb. 1842), of I. D. Gries, poet and translator, a pension was set free of 300 Thalers and King Frederick William IV. honoured Freiligrath by conferring it upon him — a circumstance which may have been contributed to by his much quoted verse

Der Dichter steht auf einer höhern Warte
Als auf den Zinnen der Partei.

(The poet is above depending on any particular party). But the attacks of the newly formed school of patriotic poets — Dingelstedt, Rob. Prutz, Ludw. Seeger, — and particularly George Herwegh's venomous attacks on the state pensioner, caused him, who had never in his life written courtly poetry, to renounce the pension in 1844.

Guten Morgen denn! — Frei werd' ich stehen
Für das Volk und mit ihm in der Zeit!
Mit dem Volke soll der Dichter gehen —

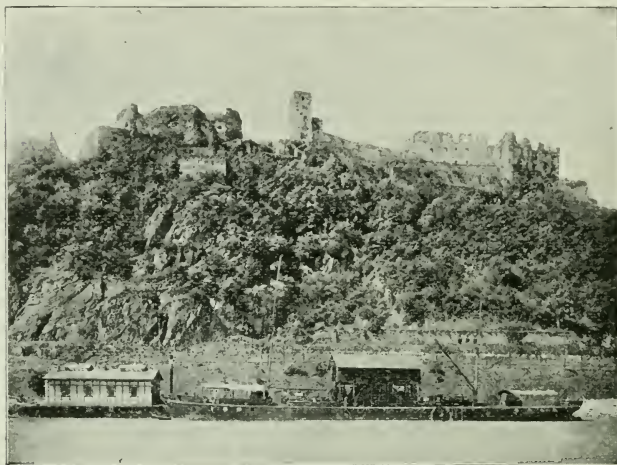
(Away with you then! free shall I stand
For and with the people of my time!
With the people, should the poet go —)

— so he sang then! As the King thus was disappointed in the hopes which he had placed in him, the poet excited more and more opposition, and in May 1844, he gathered together all his patriotic and passionate poetry in the little book entitled "Glaubensbekenntnis" (Confession of Faith), a work which caused him to be eagerly sought for by the police. He succeeded in escaping, however, and he next found an asylum in Brussels, then in France and Switzerland, and finally in 1846 in London. Two years later he returned to the Rhine, taking up his abode at Düsseldorf, where he published his new poem "Die Toten an die Lebendigen" (The Dead to the Living), in consequence of which, on 19th Aug., he was arrested and accused of high treason. On 3rd Oct., however, to the great joy of the people he was acquitted by a jury. He next settled down at Cologne as editor of the "Rheinische Zeitung", and he co-operated with the Social Democrats, Marx, Engels, Dronke, and Wolff. But, when in May 1849, this paper was suppressed, he went after a short stay in Düsseldorf, to London (May 1851), being again subject to arrest in Germany on account of his latest publication. In London, he was fortunate in the course of the year to secure the position of director of the local branch of the bank of Geneva, but he was again in need in 1867 when the bank failed. It was then, almost solely through the agency of Emil Rittershaus, who addressed an appeal in the "Gartenlaube" "to all Germans at home and abroad", that in a single year nearly 60,000 thalers were collected. A "Freiligrath-Album" also brought in a considerable sum. In June, 1868, he again returned to Germany, and his journey on the Rhine resembled a triumphal procession. He died in Cannstadt on 18th March 1876.

Just above St. Goar rises the great fortress of *Rheinfels*, perhaps the most magnificent ruin on the Rhine. It was built in 1255 by Count Dieter I of Katzenelnbogen, and destroyed in 1797 by the French, who sold the ruins in 1812 for 2500 francs. From various

parts of the building fine views can be had, while from the tower one enjoys a comprehensive prospect of the surrounding country.

As many as 60 Rhine cities combined in vain in 1255 to lay siege to this fortress, the siege lasting a year and 14 weeks. In December 1692, also, the French General Tallard, with 17,000 men, made an equally fruitless attempt to take the castle. After four weeks of fierce attacks and bloody encounters he was driven off, with a loss of 4000 men, defeated by the commander, General von Görz, a native of Hesse-Cassel. On the 23rd Nov. 1702, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel took the castle by storm and in 1758



Rheinfels near St. Goar.

it was by treachery delivered into the hands of the French commander, the Marquis de Castries, almost without a blow being struck. In 1794, on the approach of the French, this strong fortress was cowardly deserted by its Hessian commander. Three years later it was destroyed by the French, and in 1817 sold as a ruin.

Soon after leaving St. Goarshausen we come in sight of the renowned *Lurlei*, also situated on the left side. It is a great mass of basalt rock, some 430 feet high, projecting itself into the stream. Above, there sits, according to Heine, the fairest of maidens, who by her song lures the foolish traveller to his destruction. She has not been able, however, to prevent a railway tunnel, about 400 yards long, being bored through the mountain. In early times, when nothing was yet known of the golden-haired maid,

the Lorelei mountain had gathered round it material to form the legend, for a minstrel of the middle ages, Conrad Marner, who lived in the 13th century, knew that the Niebelungen treasure was shut up in the Lorelei rock. Renowned also from of old is the echo, which from a position below the rock, can be heard to resound some 12 times; and this echo itself, in an age when the real cause of such things was unknown, was enough to lend to the rock an air of mystery. To the echo also it owes its name; *lören* means to bluster or rage, and *lei* in the Rhineland is a rock — the roofing slate is still so named here. *Lurlei* or *Lorlei* would therefore mean the blustering rock, a description which the echo has given rise to. According to other authorities *lore* comes from *luren*, to listen, evidently also referring to the echo. In the 18th century the Rhine formed here a whirlpool, or rather rapids 200 yards long — named the *Bank* or *Werb*, and from this circumstance the Lorelei legend has probably arisen.

The Lorelei legend is, as Cardauns has shown in his "Märchen Brentauns", originally a free invention of Clemens Brentano, resting on no other ground than the name *Lurlei*. In its first setting, it appeared as a ballad in the novel *Godwi* completed in 1801, beginning as follows:

Zu Bacharach am Rhein Wohnt' eine Zauberin,
Die war so schön und feine Und riss viel Herzen hin.
Und machte viel zu Schanden Der Männer rings umher,
Aus ihren Liebesbanden War keine Rettung mehr!

The power of the enchantress lay only in her eyes: she is "nur ein unglückliches Menschenkind" ("only an unhappy human being"), and by no means a nixy. But her eyes befooled men, and thus she was condemned by the church for using enchantment and ordered to be shut up in a cloister. Accompanied by a knight she was riding up the Rhine and had crossed the river at St. Goar. When they had reached the high rock, she begged to be allowed to ascend in order to view once more the castle of her beloved. Standing on the rock she suddenly caught sight of a ship bearing the colours of her knight. Then she recognised the returning one on the deck; in her joy she made a false step and fell headlong from the precipitous rock into the Rhine. The ship was driven by a gust of wind against a cliff and upset. Thus the two lovers were united in death.

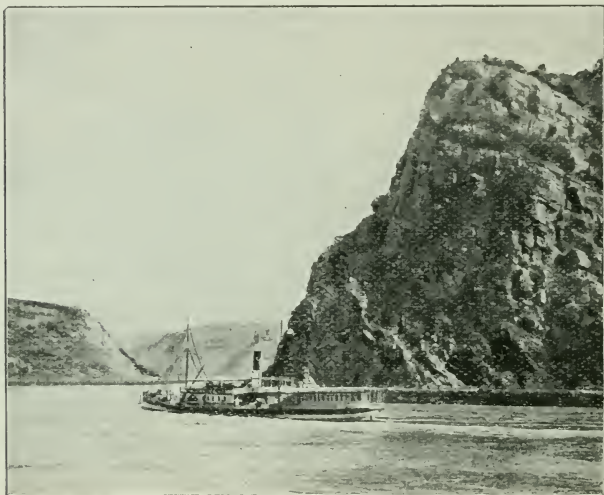
In his Märchen, Brentano has considerably extended the story of the legend. Of Frau Lureley, the enchantress, he relates in "Müller Radlauf" that she dwells as a water-fairy with Widerhall her father in a magnificent palace on the Rhine, and keeps guard over the sunken Niebelungen treasure. Along with the fairy, were Echo, Accord, and Rhyme, the other offspring of Widerhall, and her own seven daughters.

At last in Brentano's "Märchen vom Hause Staarenberg", the Lorelei becomes the real Rhine nixy with human features, as she is introduced to us by Heine. The similarity of the two settings is so great that some borrowing must have taken place. Whether Heine was aided in his creation by the manuscript of Brentano, or the latter has changed his setting in imitation of Heine's well-known poem, "Ich weiss nicht, was soll es bedeuten", which in the meantime appeared, — no one can say.

Friedrich Silcher adapted a melody to the text of Heine's poem. This melody first appeared in 1839. It is by no means original, however, as a very similar tune had already in 1746 been set to the song, "Die unzufriedene Sylvia", by Adolf Karl Kunzen. We find a similar melody in

quite a number of other songs of the 18th century, and in the Rondeau for the piano which Beethoven wrote at fourteen the same melody is again unmistakably present.

At the *Lorelei*, where the Middle Rhine has its greatest depth of about 75 feet, is now almost the only point where salmon are caught on the river, and even here the fishing is practically of no value. Most of the salmon consumed on the steamers (the famed Rhine salmon) are got from Holland, which carries on an extensive salmon poaching trade when the fish come up from the sea in



The Lorelei.

the month May. The fish frequent deep creeks with a sandy or rocky bottom, and protected places along the bank. When the salmon come up from the sea in May, the few which the Dutch, much against their will, have allowed to pass, take up their abode almost certainly near the Lorelei, as here they find conditions favourable to their mode of existence.

Immediately behind the Lorelei rock, we can see, when the river is low, seven rocks rising above its surface. They are the Seven Maidens of Schönburg turned into stone. According to legend they had become too fickle, had deceived their wooers, and at the curse of the Lorelei were changed to stone.

Soon we arrive at the town of *Oberwesel* (popn. 2600). With its lovely surroundings, remains of its ancient fortifications, and watchtowers, the town has a fine picturesque appearance.

The large *St. Martinskirche*, situated on an elevated position, on which once stood an old fortified tower, contains a beautiful Gothic tabernacle, a copy of Rubens "Descent from the Cross", and some remarkable wood carving representing the Birth of Christ. In the *Frauen* or *Stiftskirche*, built of red stone and situated at the south end of the town opposite the railway station, there is a remarkable rood loft dating from the 14th century, worth seeing. The high altar with gilded wood carving, the tombs of the Counts of *Schönburg*, the choir stalls, and the paintings should also be seen by the tourist.

The Gothic *Wernerskirchlein*, on the Rhine, stands partly on the town wall. Of the towers, the restored *Rote* or *Esels-turm* and the round *Ochsenturm* standing at the north end are the most remarkable. The *Cologne tower* is also characteristic.

The *Wernerskirche* is the earliest monument on the Rhine of the Anti-Semitic feeling. In the choir there is a Gothic relief, with an inscription, (restored in 1727), relating to an old incident of which we have little more than legendary accounts. In the year 1287 there lived at Bacharach a pious man named Conrad von Wammenraidt whose son was one day kidnapped by an old woman and sold to the Jews. The Jews, who were then hated and persecuted, sought on their side to do as much injury to their persecutors as possible. They crucified the boy in a vault on the Rhine, drained his blood and threw the body into the river. On the following morning a boatman noticed in the middle of the river a hand stretched forth out of the water. He and others rowed to the spot, and the hand pointed to the bank. Among other people, the old woman who had kidnapped the boy stood there, and to her the hand was directed. Suddenly the body came out of the water and threw itself at the old woman's feet. She confessed her crime, but the Jews denied steadfastly. Then the body was placed on a bier in the church and the Jewish community was made to march past it. Every one was compelled to touch it. When those who had taken part in the murder touched, the wounds bled, and so the guilty were recognised. They were punished with death. Werner was regarded as a martyr and placed among the saints, and to his honour a church arose here and at Bacharach.

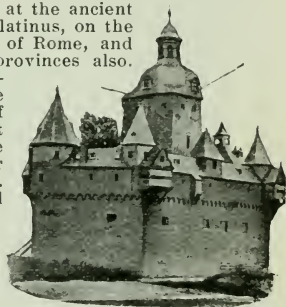
Lying very near Oberwesel, on the left, appears the high castle of *Schönburg*, which belongs to Herr von Osterroth, and near it is the picturesque ruin of the old castle of the same name. As we come opposite *Schönburg* we get a view into a lovely narrow valley, in which is produced the famous *Engenhöll* wine, *Engenhöll* being only about a mile from the Rhine.

The little town of Kaub stretches for some distance along the right bank of the Rhine and is the chief seat of the slate industry on the Rhine. Its name has become widely known by the landslips (especially 1876) caused by the neighbouring slate quarries. Vine culture, and also, the shipping employ many of the 2,200 inhabitants. On the bank of the Rhine a large statue of Blücher (by J. Schaper) erected in 1894, commemorates the crossing of the river here.

Burg Gutenfels which has been rebuilt in recent years by the owner, G. Walter, rises above Kaub. It owes its name to Guta or Jutta, the beautiful daughter of Philipp von Falkenstein, who subsequently became the wife of Richard of Cornwall.

For some time, the many towered *Pfalz* has been in sight. This picturesque castle built on a rock looks indeed like a watcher of the Rhine. It was once upon a time used for warlike purposes, but Ludwig of Bavaria caused it to be used in the 14th century for the more prosaic purpose of collecting customs, and up to 1805 it was devoted to this object. Now it serves chiefly to beautify the lovely Rhine landscape. Here, on New Year's night, 1814, Blücher with the Prussian and Russian armies crossed the Steege valley on to the Hunsrück.

This castle is falsely named the *Pfalz*, as it never has been at any time a royal residence. The name *Pfalz* takes us back to the time of the Roman kings. When the empire extended wider and wider they found it inconvenient always to reside at the ancient seat of the early Roman kings on Mons Palatinus, on the "Palatium", — the central of the seven hills of Rome, and they resolved to have residences in the provinces also. These royal residences erected at Milan, Treves, Cologne, Paris, and other places, were called *Pfalzen*, or palaces. This system of having various royal seats was carried out on a large scale by the Frankish kings, whose numerous journeys made it necessary for them to have a great number of "*Pfalzen*". An essential part of these palaces was a hall for the holding of Imperial assemblies.



The Pfalz.

Behind the Kaub Werth we come to the *Wildes Gefähr*. As at the Binger Loch, great labour was expended, especially about 1890, in deepening the river in order to obtain two clear waterways. It was only in exceptional cases that dynamite could be used, as it had little effect on the bank of rocks. The greater part of the work was done by means of a heavy (10 ton) steam chisel, the so-called *Felsenstamper*. For the stretch between Bingen and St. Goar, it cost the large sum of 5½ million marks.

On the right hand, just behind the island of the same name, is the romantic town of *Bacharach* (popn. 1900). It possesses the *Peterskirche*, a romanesque pillared basilica worth seeing. This church dates from the 12th century and is now beautifully restored. On the northern side of it is a *Fachwerkhaus* recently renewed, which attracts much attention. The ruin of the *Wernerskirche*, already referred to, was renovated at the cost of the Province in 1900 and 1901: it belongs to the east choir of this church, which

was completed in 1426 in the noblest Gothic form. It was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. With its fine situation on the little hill above the old town, this ruin forms one of the most picturesque architectural sights of the Rhine. The same incident is said to have led to the erection of the Wernerskirche here and at Oberwesel (comp. p. 61). The *Burg Stahleck* was destroyed in 1689 by the French under Mélac, In this castle the marriage of Henry of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion, with Agnes von Hohenstaufen took place, a marriage which brought about the reconciliation of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines.

In earlier times, according to the popular verse, Bacharach wine held a first rank.

Zu Klingenberg am Main,
Zu Würzburg an dem Stein,
Zu Bacharach am Rhein
Hab' ich in meinen Tagen
Gar oftmals hören sagen,
Soll'n sein die besten Wein'.

From Wittmann we learn that this saying was known in 1623.

That the wine of Bacharach in earlier times really was very famous is proved by the fact that Áneas Silvius, when he was Pope Pius II., arranged that a butt of Bacharach wine should be sent to him yearly in Rome. The following legendary story of Kaiser Wenzel shows at least how much Bacharach wine was loved and how expensive it was. The town of Nürnberg in discharge of its obligation offered the sum of 20,000 gulden. Wenzel laughed aloud and demanded from the ambassador 4 Fuder of Bacharach wine, and it was sent to him. It is also possible that Bacharach owes its high reputation for wine to the fact that before entering the

Binger Loch, especially at Bacharach, the Cologne ships were obliged to trans-ship their cargoes. So Bacharach became an important place for trans-shipping and storing wine. At the present day, also, there are large cellars there. When the water in the Rhine is very

low, there is an old stone visible at Bacharach, which is reputed to be the Roman *are Bacchi*. At all events, the derivation of Bacharach from Bacchi ara is decidedly fantastic. The name is Bacariocum von Bacarius.

From the neighbouring Voigtsberg, which according to an old belief contains a great quantity of coal and petroleum, the famous *Muskateller* wine is obtained.

The Steeg or Blücher valley ends at Bacharach, and in 20 minutes we can reach *Steeg*, a village with widely scattered houses, famed for its wine, with the ruin of the *Stahlberg* near. The valley gets its name of



Old house at Bacharach.

Blücher from the fact of the great commander marching up this valley after crossing the Rhine.

The willow plantations between Bacharach and Rheindiebach on the left side of the Rhine stand on land which has been artificially reclaimed from the bed of the Rhine by the construction of *Kribben*. *Kribben* or *Buhnen* is the name given to the slanting stone dams which have been built into the river. When the water in the river is low almost their whole length is visible, and the object of their construction is to deepen and regulate the river bed by narrowing it.

The chief *Buhnengruppe* is between Bacharach and Rheindiebach. When the river is full enough to overflow the *Buhnen* and the parallel constructions uniting their ends, there is considerable danger to shipping, and on this account the ends of these walls are marked by black and red floating buoys. In 1890, a uniform and systematic demarcation by buoys, etc., of the navigable channel of the Rhine from Bingen to the Dutch frontier was introduced, and this naturally had to be done most carefully again between Bingen and Kaub. When the water is low the buoys move from the walls more in towards the stream, and ships must keep at a distance of about 16 yards from the *Buhnen* and 9 yards from the buoys floating in the stream.

At this point we may refer to the *Regulations for Shipping*. Ships meeting each other must give way to the right. If the depth of water in the river makes it preferable to go to the left, a blue flag is shown on the bridge. The other vessel must repeat the signal. The little blue flag on the foremast indicates that the other steamer must slacken speed, and the little white flag conveys to the boat station the information that there are passengers on board who wish to disembark. Two such flags indicate that two boats will be required to take off the passengers.

Beyond *Lorchhausen*, which is situated at the mouth of the Retzbach valley, we enter the *Rheingau*.

The district called the *Rheingau* was originally a royal domain, but under the Ottos it came into the possession of the Electors of Mainz, and was by them enclosed by the so-called *Landgebück*. This was a kind of hedge, 50 yards broad, and it was produced in the following manner: Trees were cut down, at some considerable height above the root, and were allowed to sprout anew. The branches were bent down towards the earth and allowed to intertwine as much as possible, and thus a perfectly impenetrable hedge was produced. This rampart was strengthened by 16 fortified towers, of which remains still exist. The land thus safeguarded extended to about 84 square miles and it is said that, in 1525, 1500 people had settled in 24 different places. The *Heingericht* watched over the preservation of the *Gebück*, and the cutting of the smallest twig was punished with a fine of 10 golden gulden. This hedge ran upwards from Niederwalluf on the Waldaffe flanked by trenches and bastions, to Neudorf. Between the Cloister of Tiefenthal and Schlangenbad it reached "die Klinge", a pass leading to the hinterland, and guarded by towers and bastions. It then went to the neighbourhood of the village of Hausen in Katzenelnbogen and past Mappen to the white Tower (now the forester's house at Pressberg), and from there in a southerly direction along the Wisper to the Rhine at Lorch. Lorchhausen was outside of the enclosure. Bernhard von Weimar first broke through this rampart in 1631.

After passing Lorchhausen we have *Rheindiebach* on the right, and *Lorch* on the left. At the former, near the mouth of a stream, stand the ruins of *Burg Fürstenberg*; on the stream referred to lies *Manubach*, a place noted for its wine.

The castle of *Fürstenberg* is the scene of several legendary tales. One of its owners, Franz von Fürst had married the beautiful Kunigunde of Flörsheim, and lived happily with her. At length Amina, an orphan daughter of a neighbouring nobleman, whom his wife had brought up, stole the knight's heart. After Kunigunde had given birth to a boy she was found one morning dead in her bed: she had been poisoned. Franz married the wanton, and the little boy was neglected by his evil step-mother and in the end handed over to a sour old woman who lived in a remote part of the castle. One night the latter awoke and saw the white form of the mother of the child approach the cradle, nurse the child, and then vanish. In terror, the old woman related her experience, and Amina on the following night took watch by the child. She believed that it was no ghost who had appeared, but Kunigunde herself, whom people erroneously thought to be dead. When the ghost appeared again, she struck at it with a dagger but without effect, so that now there could be no doubt that the apparition was no being of flesh and blood. On the following morning, Franz found a note from Amina stating that she had gone to a cloister in order to do penance for her sins, and that she advised him to do the same. But Franz now came to himself, left the castle, and lived as a pious hermit to the end of his days.

The lovely town of *Lorch* (popn. 2220), — with the ruin of *Nollich*, — is noted for its wines, and possesses in St. Martinskirche the best chime of bells and the most artistic Gothic altar-piece (with wings) in the Middle Rhine valley. The *Hilchenhaus*, in renaissance style and dating from the 16th century, is worthy of note. Here the Wisper valley enters the Rhine. The cold winds of this valley are feared on account of the destruction they cause among the vines. On the other hand, the romantic beauty of the place has gained for it the name of Rhenish Switzerland.

The legend of *Lorch* tells of a certain inhospitable knight and his conversion. The surly Sibo dwelt there in his castle and was shunned by every travelling knight, for the mean hospitality given was known in all the land. Once he had harshly refused admittance to a dwarf, who retaliated by kidnapping Sibo's beautiful little girl, Garlinde. The knight was made miserable by this loss and left his castle and land to look for the girl. Then, the child appeared on the top of an inaccessible rock on the neighbouring mount *Kädrich*. Scaling the rock was not to be thought of, and, when workmen attempted to hew steps in it, such a shower of stones came down that none dared to proceed. Four years had passed since the dwarf had stolen the maiden, when the knight Ruthelm, knocked at the gate of Sibo's castle. It was immediately opened to him, as, taught by his experience, Sibo had now become very hospitable. Ruthelm, who had heard much of the beauty of Garlinde, wished to set her free, but he also found it impossible to climb the rock. While he was making an attempt, he encountered a gnome (*Weiblein*), who had compassion on him and gave him a little silver bell. With this bell he was to go into the Wisper valley to a certain cave where the brother of the *Weibchen* dwelt. When he sounded the bell, the gnome appeared and promised his aid. The little man whistled, and a number of other gnomes collected, with saws, axes, and hammers, and immediately began felling trees and working with an

activity it was a pleasure to watch. When Ruthelm came to the rock next morning, a strong high ladder stood there, which enabled him, tho' with difficulty, to scale the giddy height. Above, he found himself in a grove of wondrous beauty, inhabited by singing birds. After he had wandered about for a time admiring the loveliness of the place, he suddenly caught sight of the charming Garlinde on a bank of moss. Unwillingly, the dwarfs allowed the maid to go. She returned to her father's castle and gave her hand to the brave Ruthelm. Today, the rock at Kädrieh is still called the Devil's Ladder, although the devil had nothing to do with the matter.

Opposite an island on the left, *Niederheimbach* stretches along the river, and here also on a high situation is the beautiful *Schloss Hoheneck* or *Heimbürg*. Then follows on the same side the magnificent restored castle of *Sooneck*. It was a stronghold of the robber knights of the Middle Ages.

With Sooneck, legend associates the story of the blind marksman. The lord of the castle was bragging at a carousal that he had overcome the Schütz von Fürsteneck, the best archer far and near, who, blindfolded, was languishing in the dungeon, but even thus was able to hit a given mark with a cross-bow bolt. The company doubted this, and the lord commanded the prisoner to be brought forth and ordered him to shoot at a goblet, guided by the sound.

Und sieh, zum Boden klinget
Ein Becher: Schiess jetzund!
Der Burgherr spricht's, da dringet
Ein Pfeil ihm in den Mund.

sings Wolfgang Müller von Königswinter — not only the goblet fell to the ground in fragments, but when the lord spoke an arrow pierced his mouth.

On the left we soon come to the mouth of the Boden valley, and on the right appears the village of *Trechtingshausen*. Straight across, the rock of *Teufelskädrieh* touches the river. On the other side is *Morgenbach* valley whose picturesque waterfalls and rocks resemble mountain torrents. At its mouth stands *Falkenburg*, once a stronghold of robber knights, recently rebuilt by the present owner, Kosidowski.

On the *Falkenburg*, according to legend there lived once a pious widow with her beautiful daughter Lisa. This maiden loved the knight Guntram, who, just before the marriage should have taken place, set out for the court of the Elector Palatine to receive a fief. By his lord he was sent on an embassy to the Duke of Burgundy. On the return journey, Guntram got separated from his companions in a wood and lost his way. At last, towards evening, he saw a light which led him to a lonely castle. Here he was hospitably received, but scarcely was he in his sleeping chamber when the song of a maiden in a neighbouring chamber allured him. He found there a lovely maiden, who, when he addressed her, pointed to a marble tablet on which could be read: "I am compelled to silence; being bound, only my true love can release me." Then he seized her hand and pressed a kiss on her lips. She gave him a ring and fled. Returning to his chamber, he read as inscription on the ring "Thou art mine." Next morning, after a hearty farewell, he hastened from the old man. Shepherds then told him of the grey knight and his beautiful daughter, Erlinde, who

had exacted from her lovers the most unheard of deeds and thus had wrought their destruction. The mother of one of her victims had called her the murderess of her son and pronounced on her a curse, soon after which Erlinde died. Her ghost now wandered about in the castle tempting strangers by its pleasing form. She could be released only by the man who withstood her temptation, but those who yielded to her allurements died in three times nine days. Guntram rode in terror from the place and soon thereafter arrived at the Falkenburg. Immediately after his return his marriage with Liba was arranged, but at the altar when the knight stretched out his right hand, the Jungfrau of the Waldburg stepped before him, and laid her ice-cold hand on his. Then Guntram sank down in a swoon before the altar. Liba nursed the sick man in the Falkenburg, and when he came to himself again he related his dreadful experience to his betrothed. She pardoned him, and in accordance with his desire she allowed a priest to be brought, and the pair were married. Guntram then folded his wife in his arms and expired. Not long after, the wretched Liba also departed this life. Her mother had, however, a vision of the lovers happily reunited.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Falkenburg follows on the same bank, the *Klemenskapelle*, with beautiful choir-seating in the interior. On this spot Kaiser Rudolf von Habsburg caused the captured robber knights and highwaymen to be hanged.

The legend regarding the original building of the *Klemenskapelle* runs as follows. In the Sauer valley, which is on the right side of the Rhine, near Lorch, a lovely and virtuous maiden lived. She was an orphan, and, as she had refused the hand of Hugo von Rheinstein, this knight resolved to carry her off by force. He suddenly seized the castle and dragged the damsel away. When the company were crossing the Rhine in a bark, a violent storm accompanied with thunder suddenly arose, so that the ship threatened to capsize. In her despair the maiden prayed to St. Clement and made the vow that she would erect a chapel to him if he should deliver her from her distress. But behold the saint appeared in heavenly splendour, offered her his hand and conducted her over the water. The robbers were drowned in the Rhine. Near the place of her deliverance, she erected the promised chapel.

Further along we see rising into prominence the picturesquely situated *Burg Rheinstein*, which is so well known from the numerous engravings of it.

Till 1825 the ruin of the Burg Voigtsberg stood here. This castle was once a residence of King Rudolf of Habsburg. In 1825 the ruin came into the possession of Prince Frederick of Prussia, who by 1829 had it restored and then arranged in it a collection of weapons and relics belonging to the Middle Ages. Prince Frederick, who died in 1868, and his son George who died in 1902, are buried in the chapel. At present the castle belongs to Prince Henry of Prussia (entrance 1 mark: for several persons, 50 pfgr. each).

With *Rheinstein* is associated the legend of a false wooing. The knight Siegfried von Rheinstein had brought back to his castle from one of his predatory excursions a beautiful maiden, Jutta by name. She obtained such an influence over the rough knight that he renounced his pillaging and also his carousing and married the fair Jutta. The birth of a little girl cost the mother her life, but Gerda grew up to such a pitch of loveliness that far and near wooers sought her hand in marriage. The chosen one was a neighbour Kuno von Reichenstein; and, as the two lovers were agreed, Kuno, in conformity with a custom of the time, entrusted his uncle, Kurt von Ehrenfels, with the conduct of his suit. Kurt, however,

was unfaithful to his trust: instead of wooing for his nephew, he ingratiated himself with Gerda's father, and after the latter had once given his consent he would not hear of any other lover for his child, as Kurt had great possessions while the nephew's wealth was of very moderate amount. No entreaties, no attempt at elopement, was of any avail. The wedding day dawned, and the festal procession was nearing the Klemenskapelle

when a swarm of gadflies rose out of the bushes.

One of them stung Gerda's silver-grey palfrey, which reared and dashed out of the procession. Spurred by Gerda, the steed flew with her to

Reichenstein.

Kurt was overthrown in the pursuit and died a few minutes after. Gerda's father, who also had been injured while attempting to stop the runaway horse, now came to himself and gave the lovers his blessing.

Opposite Castle Rheinstein lies the watering-place called *Bad Assmannshausen*, which has arisen round a hot lithia spring. Immedi-



Rheinstein.

ately after, follows the village of *Assmannshausen* (in the Inn "Zur Krone" is the "poets' chamber", in which Karl Simrock, Freiligrath, Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Emil Rittershaus, and others, used to assemble, — a fact which is commemorated by the photographs, autographs, Gedenkblätter etc., with which the room is decorated).

It was here, in the "Krone", that Ferdinand Freiligrath wrote the concluding verses of his remarkable poems, published under the name of "Glaubensbekenntnis" (Confession of Faith), a book which admirably expresses the spirit of the time.

Zu Assmannshausen *in der Kron'*,
 Wo mancher Durst'ge schon gezecht,
 Da macht' ich *gegen* eine Kron'
 Dies Büchlein für den Druck zurecht;
 Ich schrieb es ab bei Rebenschein,
 Weinlaub ums Haus und saft'ge Reiser.
 Drum, wollt ihr rechte Täufer sein,
 Nennt's: 44er Assmannshäuser.

The fiftieth anniversary of the completion of Freiligrath's book was celebrated here on the 19th of May 1894, when a marble bust (with commemorative tablet) of the poet, over life size, and visible from our ship, on the gable of the old inn, was unveiled. Many poets and authors were present and Emil Rittershaus delivered the address.

The *Assmannshausen red wines* are famous and are equalled in their peculiar qualities by no other German red wine. In the Rheingau, Lorchhausen is the only other place which cultivates red wine to any extent (only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hecto-ares as compared with 28 hecto-ares in Assmannshausen). The whole vine growing district of the Rheingau, 2308 $\frac{1}{2}$ hecto-ares in the year 1900, represented about $\frac{1}{60}$ of the whole land under vine culture in Germany. Of the 1904 $\frac{3}{4}$ hecto-ares under cultivation, 1874 $\frac{1}{4}$ were planted with vines for producing white wines and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ with vines for red wines. The value of the wine land of the whole Rheingau has been estimated at some 32 million marks.

From Assmannshausen, starting near the church, a rack and pinion railway (1 Mark) runs to the Jagdschloss (with hotel), from which the tourist visits the National Monument in the Niederwald. Going by the Tempel road, the Monument can be reached in 20 minutes. The roundabout way by the *Zauberhöhle* and *Rossel* (lying to the south from the Jagdschloss) is well worth the extra time required. The cave with this romantic name (Magic Cavern) is a small house in the forest into which the visitor is conducted by a dark pathway. On three sides the window shutters are thrown open, and looking through openings in the forest we see in the background enchanting views of Klemenskapelle, Castle Rheinstein, and the Schweizerhaus.

On the way to the neighbouring *Rossel*, an artistic ruin, we come upon a bypath which leads past the Aussichtspunkt *Klippe*.

The name *Rossel* denotes a place where a heap of stones has been collected. In order to remove the difficulties which the rocks in the vineyard districts offer to the cultivator, the stone masses are blasted and the pieces collected in a heap in certain places which are called rossels. So also this rossel has arisen.

Below us is the double-towered ruin of Ehrenfels and on the Rhine Island rises the Mäuseturm (comp. p. 73). A number of lovely spots here charm the enraptured eye: down the Rhine are visible Burg Rheinstein, Schweizerhaus, the Klemenskapelle, the Falkenburg, and the village of Trechtingshausen. From the Rossel a path skirting the forest conducts us in 20 minutes to the *Nationaldenkmal*, passing on the way the *Hermitage* constructed of tree stems and bark. From the latter place a view can be had into the Nahe Valley.

The *National Monument* was erected "to commemorate the victorious and unanimous rising of the German people and the restoration of the German Empire in 1870-1871". It rises to a height of nearly 120 feet and was designed by the sculptor Johann Schilling of Dresden. The construction lasted from 1874 to 1883, and on 28th Sept. of the last named year it was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor Wilhelm I and other princes. On the substructure, which is over 80 feet high, there is a figure representing the Emperor, and around it are over 200 figures of his contem-



National Monument.

poraries, of whom some 150 can easily be recognised: on the right is the King of Bavaria and on the left the King of Saxony. On the two sides of the substructure the departure and the return of the soldiers are represented by reliefs. The figure of Germania measures about 30 feet high; the hip measurement, the length of the sword, and also the height of the figures representing Peace and War are each about 23 feet. The labourer who screwed the parts together in the interior crept out through the joint of the hand. The total weight of the Germania is about 604 cwts. and the cost of the monument amounted to 1,190,813 marks, of which 400,000 marks were contributed by the Empire and the remainder was made up by collections.

The view here is extremely fine, comprising the whole of the Rheingau with its picturesque villages. We notice Castle Klopp rising from amongst the houses of Bingen: the Rochusberg, with its famous chapel (comp. p. 74) forms a background. The Nahe which looks in the distance like a silver band, separates the compact mass of Bingen from the scattered houses of Bingerbrück climbing up the hill to the right. Distant ranges of mountains complete the magnificent landscape.

From the monument, a rack and pinion railway (50 pfg.) takes us down to Rüdesheim (see p. 76). But if the day is not too hot, the short half-hour's walk through the vineyards or over the Kuhweg is to be commended.

By this journey over the Niederwald we have parted from the Rhine at a most interesting part. The traveller going by ship from Assmannshausen to Rüdesheim not only passes the Mäuseturm and Bingen but also the so-called Bingerloch. This is the best known of the rapids on the Rhine and formerly gave great trouble to navigation; and many centuries have laboured to facilitate the navigation of this part.

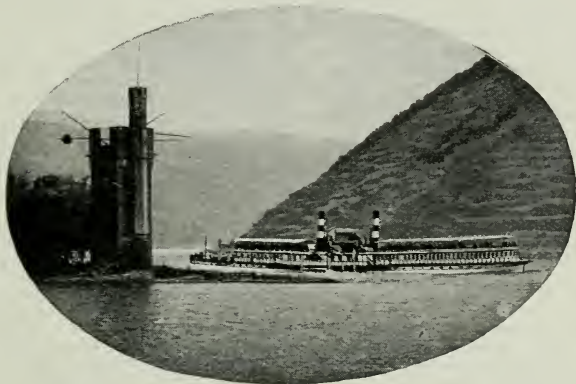
It was the Archbishop in the 9th und 10th centuries who attended to this matter, and, in the 11th, the Counts of the Rhine. The present principal passage on the right side has existed since the 13th century, and then ships were obliged to stop and pay dues at the newly erected Burg Ehrenfels. In the 17th century some rich merchants in Frankfort widened the narrow channel in order that their timber rafts might get easily past. Then from 1830 to 1832 the Prussian Wasserbaumeister J. van den Bergh carried on extensive blasting operations, and there is a small obelisk erected on the left bank, made out of a piece of blasted rock, to commemorate this work. But even then there remained only one difficult and narrow navigable channel, and it was not until 1890 that, after further extensive blasting operations, this channel was changed into two clear waterways running alongside of each other. The wild whirling of the waters in the Bingerloch led to a belief, which has lasted for many centuries, that part of the waters of the Rhine sink underground here and reappear again at the Lorelei rock.

After the passage of the Binger Loch, we notice on the left the *ruin of Ehrenfels* on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and then before us is the *Mäuseturm*, built on an island in the Rhine.

Over the origin of the name *Mäuseturm* there has been indeed a learned strife. Some, with most right perhaps, derive the word from *muserie* i. e. ordnance tower, since as recently as the end of the 18th century the tower was used as a *depôt* of the Mainz artillery. Others maintain that the word comes from *musen*, i. e. to spy, referring to the use of the *Mäuseturm* as a signal station. Others again derive it from *maut* = customs.

With the *Mäuseturm* is associated a legend which asserts that Archbishop Hatto II (891–913) or Hatto II (968–70) of Mainz, in a time of famine, once induced a number of starving people to enter a barn, pretending to provide them with nourishment. Instead of that, he ordered the barn to be locked up and set on fire, and he compared the cries of the unhappy people to the squeaking of mice. From that time the archbishop had no rest, never being able to escape from certain mice which

followed him. In order to rid himself of these pests, he ordered the tower in the Rhine to be built, and here at last he was devoured by the still pursuing mice. Clemens Brentano relates a similar legend in his Tale of Müller Radlauf. The legend however is associated with other towers: for example, with the tower at the little town of Kruschwitz at the northern end of the Goplosee in the district of Strelno in Posen. The legend in this case relates how a magician, a certain Polish prince Popiel, was devoured by mice. Denmark also has its mouse-tower story. The mice doubtless represent the souls of the poor wretches who died of starvation. The souls escaped from the bodies in the form of mice and pursued the person alleged to be guilty like the ancient furies.



The Mäuseturm.

That the Mäuseturm has nothing whatever to do with Archbishop Hatto seems proved by the fact that in all probability it was first built in the beginning of the 13th century. In reality it was and is a *Signal Station*, and indeed one of the most important on the Rhine. The watchmen, who remain there constantly, inform passing vessels regarding the condition of the whirlpool at Bacharach, and regarding other places on the Rhine, particularly if the passage of the Binger Loch is clear. The information is conveyed by the taking in or hanging out of differently coloured flags. The tower has of course been modernised since its erection. A picture of the tower, dating from the first half of the 18th century, represents it as much lower and with a pretty flat roof. A hundred years later it had no roof at all and was virtually a ruin. It was built in its present form in 1856.

Now, on the right, we have the mouth of the Nahe and the town of *Bingen* with *Burg Klopp*.

Bingen, the chief town in one of the divisions Hesseland, has a population of 10000; it was of note even in Roman times, and a bridge over the Nahe here is said to have been built by Drusus (13 B. C.). At all events *Burg Klopp*, which is picturesquely situated on a knoll in the centre

of the town, was erected on the enclosing walls of a Roman fort. In Burg Klopp, Henry IV. was kept a prisoner by his son in 1105. When the French invaded the Rhineland in 1689 they razed the castle and laid the town in ashes. Besides the castle and the lovely view to be got from it, we may mention as worth seeing, the ancient Rathaus, before which stands the Winzerbrunnen (fountain), the Parish Church in late-gothic style and dating from the 5th century (it has romanesque crypts from the 11th century), and the so-called Drususbrücke — a bridge of seven arches.

At *Bretzenheim*, in the neighbourhood of Bingen, the monastery of Fulda bought a vineyard on the 18th of January 752. The document drawn up on this occasion is the first existing proof of vine-culture on the soil of the present Rhenish Hesseland. Numerous documents, dating from the 9th century, concerning the purchase of vineyards for the monasteries of Fulda and Lorsch are still extant, so that the existence of vineyards as early as that time in some 30 places in Rhenish Hesseland is beyond doubt. *Bingen* is also an important centre of the wine trade, and, like *Mainz* and *Nierstein*, is a centre for the auctions of Hessian wines. At the auctions here, in the spring of 1903, some 800 butts of white and red wine were sold for about 729,520 marks. The district of which Bingen is the centre has a vine planted area of about 3,384 hecto-ares.

A journey of about half an hour along a clearly marked way leads us from Bingen past the hotel on the Rochusberg to the *Rochuskapelle*, from which we get a lovely view of the Rhine.

The first *Chapel* dedicated to St. Roche on the Hasselberg, as the mountain was called on account of the hazel bushes growing on it, was erected at the instance of the town of Bingen in 1666, on the breaking out of the devastating plague. After the chapel had been occupied by the French in 1795, the Germans as far as Rüdesheim gave contributions, and the new chapel was finished in 1814. Goethe was present at the first Rochus festival on the 16th of August of that year. The chapel was seriously damaged by lightning on the 12th July 1889, whereupon, from 1890 to 1895, the present late-gothic building, with the choir to the north, was erected by Meckel. The greater part stands on the foundation of the old chapel. In the interior may be mentioned, the restored altar of the Suffering Mother of God by Mengelberg of Utrecht — it was brought from the pilgrimage place Broichhausen, near Unkel on the Rhine, — and the small altar dedicated at the time of the plague. Both works date from the 16th century. The crucifixion group which ornaments the altar of the outer choir is an imitation of the work in the cathedral churchyard at Frankfort, executed in the beginning of the 16th century by Hans Backofen, a sculptor of Mainz. The Rochus festival takes place yearly on the first Sunday after the 15th of August.

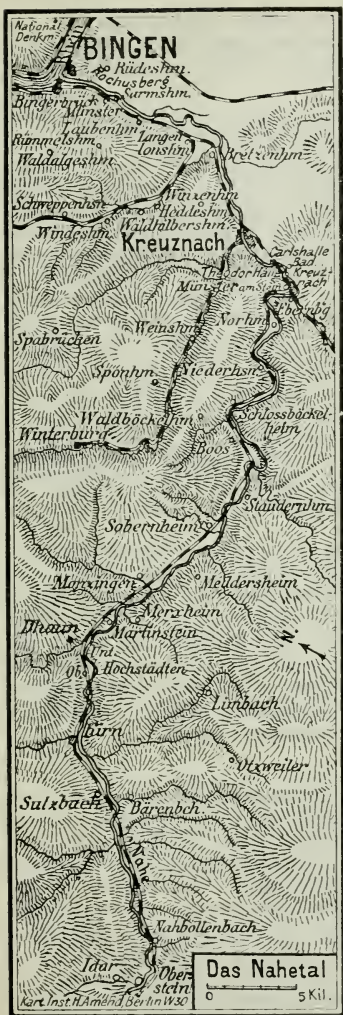
From the Rochus hotel, we can reach in 10 minutes 'the shimmering red' *Scharlachkopf*. (*Aussichtsturm* on the *Scharlachkopf*) the name given to the highest point of the Rochusberg; on the southern slope of which, on a stretch of some 11½ hectoares in extent, is produced the costly Scharlachberger wine. The people of the Nahe claim with right that this is a Nahe wine.

The Nahe Valley.

A railway was constructed in 1860 from Bingerbrück into the *Nahe Valley*, and whoever has half a day to spare should travel as far as Bad Kreuznach or to Münster am Stein.

Kreuznach — the town of roses and nightingales — has 23,000 inhabitants, salt baths, and a fine Curhaus. Visitors to the number of 8000, yearly take the waters. Rising above the town is the Schlossberg, 500 feet high, from which a grand view of the valley with its rich vineyards may be obtained. On the *Eiermarkt* there is a monument (unveiled in 1902) to a young butcher of Kreuznach Michel Mort. It commemorates the fact that this youth sacrificed his life at the battle of Sprendlingen in 1279 in order to save that of his master, knight John of Spanheim. His master was at that time at war with Werner Archbishop of Mainz for the possession of the Bergschloss Böckelheim. A bust of the poet of the Nahe valley, *Gustav Pfarrus*, stands in the Pleasure Grounds. Some old houses give a quaint appearance to one of the bridges of the town, on whose pillars their foundations rest.

Following at first, for a short time, the right bank of the Nahe, one reaches the salt works of Karlshalle and Theodorshalle (with the evaporating sheds near). Passing the Curhaus and Restaurant at Theodorshalle, we soon reach the beautifully situated watering-place *Münster am Stein*. Opposite, on the right hand side of the Nahe, can be seen the picturesque *Rheingrafenstein* (built, according to the legend, by the help of the devil). From



Münster am Stein or from the village Ebernbург, we can ascend in half an hour to the *Ebernbург*, near which is the *Hutten-Sickingen Monument*, erected in 1889 by Karl Lauer, a native of Kreuznach.

Franz von Sickingen was born at Ebernbург in 1481. It was said of him that he made Ebernbург (and also his stronghold Landstuhl) into a "Shelter for Righteousness", because he made it a place of refuge for Ulrich von Hutten, Martin Bucer Oecolampadius, and other persecuted champions of the Reformation. Along with Hutten, who stayed almost constantly with him after 1520, he fought in vain for the abolition of the power of spiritual princes. In 1522-1523 he was defeated by the Archbishop of Treves and his allies, and died in the last named year as the result of a wound. The Ebernbург was then destroyed by the conquerors, was rebuilt by the French in 1689, and in 1698 once more razed to the ground.

There is a magnificent view from the restaurant down into the valley. The panorama includes the murmuring Nahe, with its great bends, numerous vineyards, Rheingrafenstein and the interesting and precipitous Rotenfels which extends along the side of the Nahe. We must also remark that on this same "Schlossberg" the vines produce the best of wine. Indeed, the Kreuznach district is one of the most famous in Germany for vine-culture. The town itself cultivates 850 hectares. White wine here largely predominates—only Rüdesheim, Kirn and some Hessian districts producing red wine. Kreuznach is the chief centre for the trade in Nahe-wines, and important wine auctions are held regularly. Kauzenberger, which is considered the finest Nahe wine, is produced near Kreuznach. Half a butt of the 1893 vintage of this wine—600 litres—brought as high as 2,200 marks. Important "Sparkling Wine" factories have also been established in Kreuznach.

Those who can spare a whole day for the Nahe should proceed next to *Oberstein*, from which the best view of the now narrow valley is to be got. This place has been famed for nearly 400 years for its agate cutting and polishing works. Two castles and a church which has been built in the rock, rise above the town, and the latter affords a fine prospect. A quarter of an hour with the electric-railway takes us to Idar, with many agate-polishing works and a large *Gewerbehalle* (industrial hall), in which the products of the jewel industry are exposed for sale.

Soon after leaving Bingen our ship passes the island of Rauh Aue and we arrive at the lovely little town of *Rüdesheim*, one of the best known places on the Rhine. It is the chief town of a district and has a population of over 4,800 inhabitants. Viewed from the Rhine the town has a picturesque appearance: in the foreground, we notice inviting hotels and restaurants, surrounded with shady seats, and in the background rise the hills with their vineyards. From the earliest times we hear of the fame of these vineyards. Charlemagne, as the story goes, observed from his palace at Ingelheim how quickly the snow melted on the Rüdesheim-Berg and ordered Tramin vines to be planted there. In history we

hear of Rüdesheim as early as 864. The inhabitants have had the happy idea of forming terraces in front of their houses wherever it was at all possible. There one can sit of an evening, and watch the stars begin to twinkle in the heavens and the silver moon rise, enjoying in some measure the earthly blessings which have been bestowed on the inhabitants of this lovely spot — not to mention a very possible glass of the famous Rüdesheimer. Above the station of the Niederwald rack-and-pinion railway is the interesting "Altdeutsche Weinstube". This tavern is worth seeing for the beautiful large mural paintings executed on glass, representing various Rhine legends.

On going through the town we come to the marketplace in which stands the Gothic St. Jakobskirche, and the remains of a tower of the so-called Vorderburg, about 33 feet high. Near the station rises the *Brömserburg* or *Niederburg*, which is so conspicuous in the Rhine panorama at Rüdesheim.

Hans Brömser, the last of his race, lived in the Brömserburg at the time of Conrad III. He took part in the crusade preached on the Rhine by St. Bernard in 1146, and was taken prisoner by the Saracens. In his distress he made the very selfish vow, that if he obtained his liberty he would send his little girl Gisela, an only child, into a cloister. Some days after, the Christians captured the castle in which he was a prisoner, and he was set free. Hans, faithful to his vow, went home in order to place Gisela in a nunnery. But Gisela would by no means agree to this, as she had meanwhile fallen in love with a young knight of the Falkenstein family. Her entreaties would have been of no avail, but one stormy night she fell from the castle-wall into the Rhine and was drowned. Brömser was now seized with remorse of conscience, and vowed that for the peace of his daughter's soul he would build a chapel on a certain remote hill. Other interests led him to forget his new vow, and one day one of his servants came to him with an image of the virgin which an ox while ploughing had scraped out of the earth. The servant declared that he had heard three times the *Not Gottes*. Now Brömser proceeded to fulfil his vow, and a little church was erected which was called *Not Gottes*.

The tower, shaped like an obelisk, standing behind the Brömserburg, is all that remains of the *Ober* or *Boosenburg*: and with this Castle is associated the story of a drinking feast which Gustav Pfarrius has put into verse:

Da droben sassen sie allzumal
Und zechten im alten Rittersaal;
Die Fackeln glänzten herab vom Stein
Und schimmerten weit in die Nacht hinein.
Es sprach der Rheingraf: „Ein Kurier
Liess jüngst mir diesen Stiefel hier,
Wer ihn mit einem Zug will leeren,
Dem soll Dorf Hüffelsheim gehören.“

Der Boos von Waldeck rief von fern:
„Nur her das Schlückchen! Zum Wohl, ihr Herrn!“
Und schwenkte den Stiefel und trank ihn leer
Und warf sich zurück in den Sessel schwer
Und sprach: „Herr Rheingraf! liess der Kurier
Nicht auch seinen andern Stiefel hier?
Wasmassen in einer zweiten Wette
Auch Roxheim gern verdient mir hätte!“

For a wager a knight emptied a boot filled with wine, at one draught, obtaining thus Hüffelsheim, and after quaffing this "little drop" he offered to empty the other boot for the possession of Roxheim.

The castle called Boosenburg was the seat of the defunct race of the knights Boos von Rüdesheim, and is still intimately associated with wine. Today there dwells in it the Rüdesheim wine-king, Joh. Bapt. Sturm, who can boast not only of the largest private possessions in vineyards here, but also that, by buying up the wine of the smaller vinegrowers, he has at his disposal about a quarter of the total produce of the Rüdesheim vineyards.

For many centuries the *wine of Rüdesheim* has been highly valued. Herr Sturm has also at his disposal the famous wines, produced in the dukedom of Nassau from 1706 to 1868. Two wonderful wine presses are shown, each capable of receiving 5,000 litres of grapes, and in the cellar is a butt containing 24,000 litres of wine. The town council of Bremen built a wine cellar in the 14th century with the praise-worthy object of protecting the citizens from having their wines adulterated, and since the end of the 16th century the council have bought almost exclusively Rüdesheim wine. The famous Rose wine is almost all from Rüdesheim. The chief centres of the wine trade were Frankfurt and Mainz, and thither the council of Bremen sent a 'wine man' with passports, letters of introduction, recommendations, and a good supply of bills of exchange. The transport of wine in these times from the Rhine to Bremen was attended with great difficulties. The dues on the Rhine gave rise to such troubles, that in the end, the wine was sent by land, and in this way the cost of transport amounted to half the price of the wine.

A visit to the places of interest in the *Niederwald* can be made just as comfortably from Rüdesheim as from Assmannshausen. The rack-and-pinion railway to the National Monument starts from the neighbourhood of the Adlerturm (This is a tower dating from the Middle Ages, standing on the Rhine: it is covered with tin on the top). The railway journey to the Monument costs 1 mark. A private conveyance may be hired at 6 to 9 marks for 2 persons, in which we may proceed to the Monument, and then past the Jagdschloss (hunting-seat), down to Assmannshausen. The footpath through the vineyards, or over the Kuhweg, requires three quarters of an hour, and can also be strongly recommended if the day is not too hot. From the Monument (see p. 70), we can either walk direct in 20 minutes to the Jagdschloss or we may go by the path skirting the forest, past the Hermitage and the Rossel. From the Jagdschloss a rack-and-pinion railway conducts us to Assmannshausen for 50 pfg.

Leaving Rüdesheim, we pass two islands, and then on our left is the pretty little town of *Geisenheim* (popn. 3,800). The most conspicuous object is the late-gothic church, with its two high towers. Here there is a much lauded Royal Institution for the study of Horticulture and Fruit and Vine culture. We may mention as worth a visit the gardens of the General Consul von

Lade, which contain a famous rosarium, a model collection of fruit trees and a collection of all varieties of vines. The important engineering works of *Johannisberg von Klein*, successor to Forst and Bohn, employ about 500 workmen, and produce yearly over 200 large book printing-presses. In the house of Graf von Schönborn, the preliminaries of the Peace of Westphalia were drawn up.

In the background, an extensive building crowns a moderately high but very famous hill. The *Johannisberg* can be reached easily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour either from Geisenheim or Winkel.

On the *Johannisberg*, formerly called *Bischofsberg*, stood a monastery founded in 1106 by Bishop Ruthard of Mainz. Of the monks who inhabited it, and enjoyed the excellent wine of the vineyards, the poet writes:

Und wenn sie starben, klagten sie,
Dass diese Welt so toll war,
Und dass sie scheiden mussten, ach!
Vom Keller, der noch voll war!

After the precious Berg had come into the possession of the princely Abbot of Fulda, the present castle was erected on it, 1757–59, and this pleasant seat is now the property of the Prince von Metternich. The monastery fell a sacrifice to the secular movement in 1802, and the estate passed to Prince William of Orange. Four years later Napoleon presented the castle and berg to his Marshall, Kellermann, who sold both to a commercial house for 32,000 gulden. In 1814 the hill fell to the Emperor of Austria, who gave it to Prince Metternich. The latter completed the castle. The area covered by the vines is about 25 hectares, and the produce is on the average 30 butts of wine (about 1200 litres) yearly. From this, the happy possessor has a clear gain of about 160,000 marks yearly. Visitors are allowed on the castle terrace in the absence of the Prince's family, and here a bottle of good wine may be had for 4 m. 50 pfg.: the finer qualities up to 18 marks per bottle.

After we pass the Fulda Au, the place called *Winkel* presents itself on the left side. On the right, the mountains retire. Just at the beginning of this level stretch stands the country house of the Brentano family, in which Goethe lived as a guest for several weeks in 1814. While staying there, he visited the vine surrounded castle *Vollrads*, which is about half an hour's journey distant, and which was the seat of the electors of the Greifenklau race. From the country house referred to, Bettina von Arnim, sister of Clemens Brentano, wrote her letters to Goethe at Weimar in 1807 (Goethe's "Correspondence with a Child": she was at that time 21).

In the churchyard at Winkel, *Karoline von Gründerode* is buried. She was born on the 11th Febr. 1780 at Karlsruhe, being the daughter of Herr von Gründerode, a Kammerherr and Hofrat at the court of Baden, and she committed suicide on the 26th July 1806 by stabbing herself in the heart with a dagger, and at the same instant hurling herself into the river. She composed poetry under the name of Tian, and killed herself because the philologist Creuzer did not respond to her impassioned addresses to him. On a sandstone tablet over the grave is a verse by Herder:

Erde, Du meine Mutter, und Du mein Ernährer, der Lufthauch!
 Heiliges Feuer, mir Freund, und Du, o Bruder, der Bergstrom,
 Und mein Vater, der Äther, ich sage euch allen mit Ehrfurcht
 Freundlichen Dank; mit euch hab' ich hienieden gelebt und ich gehe
 Zur andern Welt, euch gerne verlassend. Lebt wohl denn,
 Bruder und Freund, Vater und Mutter, lebt wohl!

Next follows the village of *Mittelheim* (popn. 500) which is joined to Winkel, and after that *Oestrich* (popn. 2,700).

On the right hand side, a little back from the river, are the places known as *Nieder-Ingelheim* and *Ober-Ingelheim*, which are famed for the excellent red wine they produce.

In *Nieder-Ingelheim*, there are still standing some ruins of the magnificent palace which Charlemagne built here. It was ornamented with 100 marble pillars, and with sculptures and mosaics brought from Italy. The palace was the scene of the dethronement of Heinrich IV by the bishops of Worms, Mainz and Cologne, on the last day of the year 1105.

Ingelheim disputes with Aachen the honour of being the birthplace of Charlemagne, and indeed its claims are equally as well supported by early authors as those of the latter city. It is with *Ingelheim* that legend associates the *Story of Emma and Einhard*: Emma, an illegitimate daughter of the great Emperor, had fallen deeply in love with her tutor, the excellent and learned Einhard, whom the monastery of Fulda had sent to the court. The lovers met each other by night, in an honourable manner, in Emma's chamber. One morning when Einhard wished to cross the courtyard from the ladies' apartments, snow had fallen, and this would have betrayed his late visit if he had walked across. Emma, however, was equal to the occasion. She took her lover upon her back and thus carried him to his own abode. The Emperor, troubled by some affairs of state, had passed a sleepless night and was early astir. Looking out of a window, he was astounded to see this remarkable procedure. That morning, Charlemagne summoned a council, and asked what should be the punishment for this wanton conduct. But the members of the council were favourable to Einhard and pleaded for pardon. Thereupon, the two lovers were allowed to depart. After they had crossed the Rhine, they wandered on till they came to the valley of the Main. There they were married and settled down to live a quiet life. Some years after, the Emperor while hunting, came to their abode, and entered the neat cottage where he found the pair, and along with them a bright boy. Now Charlemagne pardoned the lovers, blessed their union, and took them back with him to *Ingelheim*. At the place where he found them, he ordered a monastery to be built which he named *Seligenstadt*. This story is recorded in the annals of the monastery of Lorsch, but so far as it contains an historical truth, it must refer to Bertha, the daughter of Charlemagne, who while living at her father's court was secretly married to the learned poet Angilbert, and bore him two sons. Emma, the wife of Einhard, was not a daughter of the Emperor, but a sister of Bishop Bernhard of Worms.

Passing the castle of *Reichardshausen* on the left bank, we reach *Hattenheim* (popn. 1200 — including the 250 inmates of the Eberbach prison). Northwards, on a stream which enters the Rhine here, lies the village of *Hallgarten* (popn. 1500), famed for its wine. At one time it belonged to the monks of Eberbach. Above the village, on the *Hallgarten Zange*, is a tower for viewing the landscape.

At Hallgarten the vines are growing to a height of nearly 1000 feet above sea-level. Usually the highest vines are found at a height of some 800 feet. Among the well known districts we may note that the vines of the Rauental Berg grow at a height of from 500 to 800 feet, on the Grafenberg from 550 to 850 feet, on the Steinberg from 475 to 850 feet, on the Johannisberg from 400 to 550 feet, at Assmannshausen (red-wine) from 300 to 720 feet, on the Rudesheim Berg from 250 to 980 feet, while Marcobrunner grows up to 450 feet. In the Hallgarten churchyard one of the heroes of 1848, *Adam von Itzstein*, after being a fugitive in foreign countries for a long period, has found a resting-place — “wearied in the struggle for German freedom” as the tombstone records.

All the streams of the Rheingau flow in a N.W., to S.E., direction to meet Father Rhine, and thus a stream enters the Rhine at Erbach, whose famous vineyards lie directly north from Hattenheim. In the valley of the Kisselbach, nearly 2 miles from Hattenheim, rises the well-known *Steinberg*, which belonged to the *Monastery of Eberbach* at the time when the Cistercian monks tended the people of the district. Now the Steinberg belongs to the state. Like the Rauental Berg and Rudesheim Berg it is formed of quartzite and schist. A fine large district of some hectoares, is here devoted to the growth of the vine, but indeed the produce of this district can be enjoyed by the ordinary crowd of mortals only on rare occasions, as, in good years a bottle of Steinberger is not to be had under 20 marks.

In early times, wherever monks settled, they immediately laid out vineyards if it were at all possible, in order to obtain wine for the mass: in those days the defective means of communication made it difficult to obtain wine from the South. But the monks carried the cultivation of the heart-rejoicing vine far beyond what was necessary for religious purposes. *Eberbach*, the oldest German Cistercian monastery, was founded by Adalbert, Archbishop of Mainz, in 1131, and the monks threw themselves into the culture of the vine with such energy, that 30 years after the founding, they possessed a large storehouse (cellarium) for export purposes in Cologne. The ships of Cologne brought the wares of foreign countries up the Rhine, and went down laden with excellent wine. Thus, in the 12th century, Cologne became the emporium for the trade in the wines of the Rheingau, and this it remained till the 14th century. As early as the beginning of the 14th century, we find on the Rhine ships belonging to the monastery of Eberbach. In 1213, Kaiser Friedrich II granted to the monastery exemption from the Rhine dues, and Cologne granted it a Rhine-gateway for its winetrade, = the “*Sante cervays porte*”, so called from the Servatius chapel situated in the neighbourhood. (The Ehrbach Hof stood on the site of the sugar factory of Langen and Sons in Johannisstrasse in Cologne). In 1291 it received the name of the Erbachpforte. The monastery maintained its premises there for 400 years (till 1596) after which the wine trade drifted into another channel. Then Frankfort, already famed for its fairs and conveniently situated for the inhabitants of the Rheingau, became a great centre for wine. Dordrecht also became a new wine emporium. The price of wine varied in the 13th and 14th centuries from 20 to 45 gulden for a fuder. The most famous vineyard of the monastery was the *Steinberg*, which sloped towards the south-west. Round the extensive grounds which covered more than 100 acres, the monastery erected a wall which is still well preserved. It failed, however, to hinder the rebels in the Insurrection of the Peasants (1525) from helping themselves liberally to the choicest treasures of the monks. It is asserted that the drunken peasants consumed from the cellars of the monastery in 14 days, not less than 80 butts of wine containing about 100,000 litres. Then

General Frobenius, sent by the Swabian Bund, appeared upon the scene, and the glorious festival was over. The monastery contained in the year 1215 about 200 monks, and in the course of the centuries they accomplished much for spiritual and social culture on the Middle Rhine. A magnificent library, filling sixteen heavy carts, was carried off in the Thirty Years' war. The church, consecrated in 1185, was the ancestral burial place of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, and also of some of the electors of Mainz.

But Eberbach's sun is not yet set. Here every year the most famous wine-auctions in Germany are held. On certain days in May one may see in large letters over the entrance to the venerable chapter-room, the inscription, "Probesaal" (Sample Room). In this room, many fabulous prices have been obtained. For example, a half butt (600 litres) of 1893 wine brought the enormous sum of 17,000 marks. The treasury has therefore derived much profit from the harvests of the cloister vineyards. The *Treasury Vineyards* comprised in the end of 1900 altogether some 91.4 hectoares, of which 6.7 were in the Hochheim district near Mainz, and 84.7 in the Rheingau. The amount obtained on the average per annum (from 1891 to 1900) was 126,427 marks. The best year was 1875, which yielded 216,949 marks: while the following year was the worst, yielding only 39,613 marks.

About midway between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, situated below its vineyards and right on the highway is the wellknown *Marco-brunnen* (four fluted pillars form a semicircle round the spring). The fine wines produced in the neighbourhood have made the name famous.

The *Marcobrunnen* derives its name from the word "mark" meaning boundary. Some maintain that the name is derived from St. Mark. In the beginning of 1870 the well was the occasion of a humorous incident caused by neighbourly jealousy. When the people of Erbach renovated the *Marco-brunnen*, they set up the inscription, "Marcobrunnen, Gemeinde Erbach"; Whereupon the people of Hattenheim framed the opposing inscription:

So ist es recht und so soll es sein:

Für Erbach das Wasser, für Hattenheim den Wein!

Next follows on the left, behind an island, *Erbach*, with the castle of *Rheinhardtshausen*, the property of Prince Albert of Prussia. The population of Erbach is 2200, which includes some 660 inmates of the Eichberg Lunatic Asylum, an institution belonging to the Civil Administration. Opposite the fruitful Eltville Au, on which is a lovely house, stands *Eltville*, the capital of the Rheingau, with an interesting church tower, and a lovely alley of plane trees along the Rhine.

The pretty little town of *Eltville* has today a population of nearly 4000. In the 15th century, the Archbishops of Mainz had a summer residence here. Of the palace, nothing now remains except the beautiful turreted belfry, which is still well preserved. In *Eltville* the *Zentralverkaufsgenossenschaft Rheingauer Winzervereine* has its seat, and here the association possesses a large storehouse formed of three wine cellars, one over the other, and affording a storage area of about 1260 square metres each. The *Winzervereine* are vine growers' associations of undoubted trustworthiness, and they exist for the object of collecting the grapes belonging to the members to a central wine-press, and thus obtaining purer wine. The wines are uniformly treated and placed to advantage before the purchasers. The members are bound to sell and deliver to the society a certain proportion of their grapes, straight from the vines, and of course the grapes must be grown within the district of the association. Grapes from similar situations

are brought together in order to obtain wines of similar qualities. The value of the grapes is fixed by the class to which they belong, and this is determined by the nature of the situation of the vineyard, the kind of vines (Oesterreich, Riesling, mixed sorts, etc.), and also by the weight of the must obtained. In the year 1900—01, the 14 associations with 661 members obtained 58,444 marks. The associations which belong to the Zentralverkaufsgenossenschaft are obliged to place their wines for sale with this Central Union. In a recent year 336,969 litres, valued at 336,938 marks were handed over for sale by 12 associations. How greatly the amount yielded by the vineyards varies in different years may be seen from the following data: 14 associations in the year 1899 handed over 180 butts (some 1200 litres), while 15 associations handed over in 1900 385 $\frac{1}{2}$ butts. The wine production of the Rheingau district in the year 1895 was indeed only $\frac{1}{13}$ of that of 1896. In the first named year the vintage yielded 6696 litres and in the last named year 86,142 litres. The prices obtained for the same district, on the average, were 1138 marks per butt in 1899, and 1347 marks in 1900. The prices per butt of 1897 wine and 1898 wine were only 808 marks and 726 marks respectively.

At the 50 wine-auctions held in the spring of 1903 in the Rheingau, some 950 butts and 28,316 bottles of red and white wine were offered for sale. In all 1,236,100 marks were obtained at these sales, while in 1902 at 30 auctions 1,277,350 marks were obtained. The total sum paid for wines in 1903 at all the auctions of the Middle Rhine was 3,221,520 marks as compared with 2,943,000 marks in the previous year.

Eltville is also noted for the sparkling-wine factory of Matheus Müller. At Eltville the Kiedrichbach enters the Rhine, and (about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) up the valley the round tower of the ruin of *Scharfenstein*, surrounded by famous vineyards, looks down from the top of the *Gräfenberg*.

A railway runs from Eltville to *Schlangenbad* and passes *Raenthal*, a place which, though at a considerable elevation, produces fine wine.

Soon we reach *Niederwalluf* (popn. 1,200), where the *Waldaffe* brook enters the Rhine and where the *Rheingau* ends.

The *Waldaffe* was also the boundary of the ancient Rheingau, the pagus *Rhinensis*, which, moreover, corresponded pretty closely with the present political and ecclesiastical division. The district belonged to Mainz and therefore remained catholic. Kaub in the lower part, and Schierstein and Mosbach-Biebrich in the upper part of the Rheingau, are protestant, or mixed.

On the *Waldaffe*, about a mile from the Rhine lies *Oberwalluf* (popn. 450). The valley there produces an excellent and most expensive wine, which indeed does all honour to the wine famed Rheingau.

The district has now become flatter, and behind the alluvial land on the left is *Schierstein*. Schierstein is well known for the effervescent-wine factory of Söhnlein and Co. It also contains a bronze monument erected on the 17th of November 1901 to the Boer general *Christian de Wet*. Voluntary contributions were sent in by some 500 Germans of the name of Christian — a great wine merchant having originated the idea. The monument was designed by the Berlin sculptor Professor Pfretzschner. To the bust of the General rising from a socle, a young German is presenting a laurel wreath.

Passing the *Rottbergsau*, our ship arrives at *Biebrich* (popn. 15000), with the barracks of the school for noncommissioned officers, and an ancient *residenzschloss* belonging to a vanished time.

This long extended baroque-building dates from the first half of the 13th century and was built by the Duke of Nassau-Usingen, but at present belongs to the Grand Duke of Luxembourg (formerly Duke of Nassau). Behind the palace, which for a century was the residence of the Regents of Nassau, extends a large *Park*, with an artificial castle. One can pass a pleasant time on the terrace of the Nassauer Hof or the Krone.

The beautiful stretch of the Rhine from Bingen to Biebrich has given no end of worry to the worthy authorities who regulate the river channel. In earlier times the river spread out in certain places to a breadth varying in some cases from 900 to 1100 yards. Thus the shipping experienced the greatest difficulty from sandbanks. Still the people along the Rhine would not listen to any proposals to narrow the channel. They maintained that the broad surface of water acted like a glass in reflecting the sun's rays, and thus aided in improving the quality of their wines. Further the different states along the banks were jealous of each other and would not come to an understanding. So it went on till the beginning of the year 1880, when an agreement for the regulation of the river-bed was drawn up between the Hessian and Prussian states. The jealousy of the rulers once led to rather an amusing incident. Hesse-Darmstadt on the left bank, quarrelled with Nassau on the right bank, concerning the damming of the navigable channel. On the evening of the 1st March 1841 some 60 ships laden with stones came down the Rhine and unloaded at Biebrich. A verse of Heine's refers to this incident:

Zu Biebrich hab' ich Steine verschluckt,
Wahrhaftig, sie schmeckten nicht lecker!
Doch schwerer liegen im Magen mir
Die Verse von — Nikolaus Becker!

Now there was a great lawsuit between the governments, of which the end was that Hesse-Darmstadt was obliged to remove the stones out of the river. The regulation of the Rhine has so far done no appreciable harm, but has on the other hand been rather an expensive business. For the improvement of the navigable channel, regulation of the stream, and protection of the banks, the Rhine states have expended altogether more than 234,549,000 marks between 1831 and 1890. The depth of the navigable channel for the stretch below Cologne, was fixed with Holland, at 3 metres below the average lowest depth of the water in the river. (i. e. 1.50 metres over the zero of the Cologne water-gauge); while the stretch from Cologne to St. Goar was fixed at a depth of 2.5 metres, and from St. Goar to Bingen at 2 metres.

Wiesbaden.

An electric railway unites Biebrich with Wiesbaden; but the journey on foot, (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) along the shady road, can be highly recommended.

Wiesbaden, to which the Duke of Nassau transferred his residence from Biebrich in 1840 has in recent decades developed at an extraordinary rate. It numbers today over 101,000 inhabitants (compared with 25,900 in 1865), among whom there are said to be 170 millionaires (marks). The



climate here, owing to the warmth of the air and the natural heat of the ground is almost more than comfortable. In the valley with its surrounding hills, the invalid is protected in all directions from inclement winds. Wiesbaden combines the freshness of the country with the artistic and musical enjoyments of the town, and is peculiarly adapted for curing all the evils, imaginary or real, which flesh is heir to. Can we wonder, then, that in this Pensionopolis so many people are to be found who wish to enjoy in quiet retirement the fruits of their more or less busy but successful lives, or that such an El Dorado is yearly visited by 130,000 foreigners, who, either from curiosity or necessity take advantage of the waters which the earth here so kindly yields at such a remarkable temperature? The Rhenish poet Wolfgang Müller of Königswinter was inspired to sing of Wiesbaden thus:

Hier seht ihr jedes Volk und jedes Land,
Verschieden in Gewohnheit, Sprache, Sitte,
Ob ihm die Zügel hält Tyrannenhand,
Ob ihm der Freiheit helle Rechte blinken,
Hier herrscht Natur mit sinnigem Verstand,
Und ohne Unterschied gibt sie zu trinken.

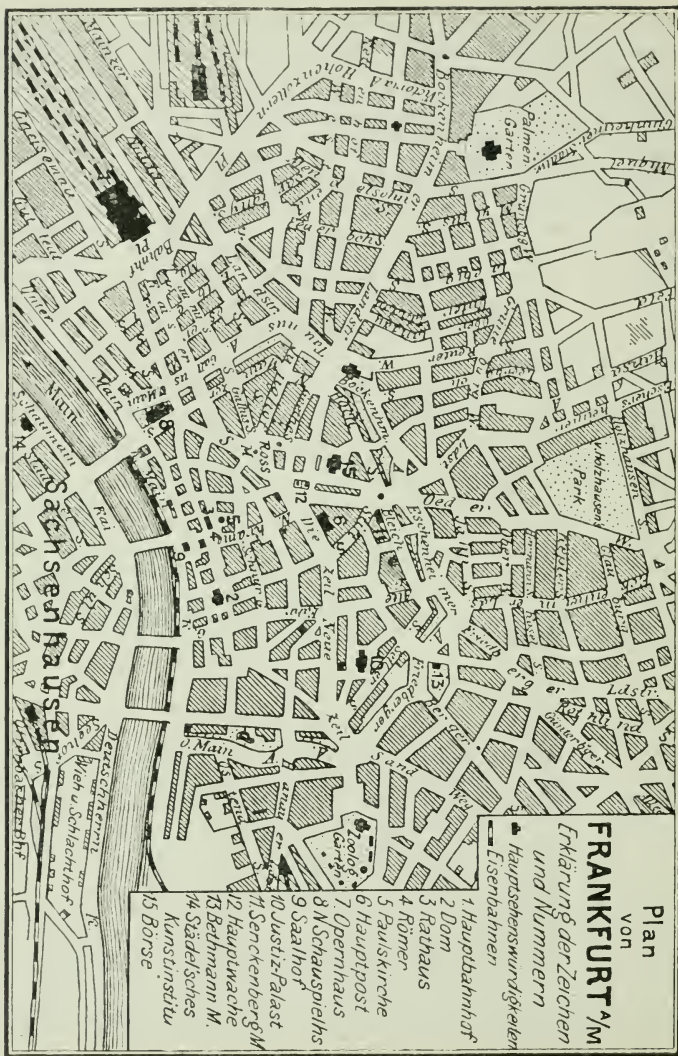
A Visit to Wiesbaden. (Plan p. 85.) The station buildings in Wiesbaden lie at the corner of Rheinstrasse and Wilhelmstrasse, the finest streets of the town. If we follow the latter thoroughfare in a northerly direction, we soon pass on the right, quite near, the *Bismarck Monument* by Herter; immediately thereafter on the left we come to the *Museum*, with picture galleries antiquarian and natural history collections (open, except Saturday and Sunday, from 11 to 1 and from 3 to 5). Digression: Turning to the left, at the back of the Museum, through Museumstrasse, we reach the Marketplace, with the *Rathaus*, built in 1884-88 in the German renaissance style, according to plans by the Munich architect Hauberrisser, and containing in the comfortable Council Chamber some interesting frescoes and inspiring wall mottoes. On the right of the Rathaus is the *Evangelical Church* and the *Royal Palace* (built 1837-40, seen from 10 to 6 o'clock, and contains frescoes and Schwanthaler statues: 25 pfg.). Following the car line we reach Lang-gasse, on the right of which near Schützenhofstrasse is a Post-Office. The first street to the left leads to the *Heidenmauer* (Pagan wall), built by the Romans about the year 300 A. D. in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian. This was a generation after the conquest of the Limesgebirge by the ancient Germans and the object was the protection of the Roman Wiesbaden. The wall extended originally to a length of about 550 yards. It has since been pierced by Collinstrasse, which is spanned by the *Roman Gate*, erected in keeping with Roman ideas by Architect Genzmer of Charlottenburg. Returning by the same way, to the right of Wilhelmstrasse are the grounds surrounding the hot pond, and behind the pond is the *Kaiser Wilhelm Monument* of 1894, by Schilling. Next, we come to the *Royal Court Theatre*, built in 1892-1894 by Fellner and Hellmer, the interior of which

is worth seeing, and in which, every May, take place the so-called *Musteraufführungen* (Model Performances). In front of the Theatre and the new Colonnade extend the grounds of the *Curhaus*. This striking building, with a portico supported by six Ionic pillars, and dating from the beginning of last century, is soon to be replaced by a new one. Behind is the magnificent Curgarten. Coming back to Wilhelmstrasse, we see to the left the *Friedrich III. Monument* by Uphues, (1897), and on the right the *Bust of Bodenstedt* by Bärwald. We then pass into Taunus-strasse, on the left of which is the most important spring in Wiesbaden, the alkaline *Kochbrunnen*. This spring yields every minute, at a temperature of nearly 69° C., about 300 litres of water, which is very rich in chlorate. It brings up daily not less than 91 cwts. of common salt: that is, it extracts from the earth every year over a million and a half kilogramms of salt, making for the 2,000 years during which we know it to have existed 65 million cwts. Behind the Kochbrunnen, in Kranzplatz with the Hygeia Group by Hoffmann, there was excavated, in March 1903, a huge beautifully preserved *Roman bath*, dating from the second century A. D. Continuing, Taunus-strasse and Elisabeth-strasse lead us through the *Nerotat*. Cars also run along these streets. On our left is the Beausite Restaurant, in the neighbourhood of which a wire-rope railway starts for the *Neroberg* (fare 25 pf.; return 30 pf.), where there is a hotel, and where a beautiful view can be had from a tower. Near this is the Graeco-Roman Chapel erected in 1848—55 by Duke Adolf as a memorial to his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1845. The interior is worth seeing, 1 mark; (if more than one person, 50 pf. for each).

Frankfort.

As the tourist usually sets out from Wiesbaden or Mainz to visit *Frankfort*, we may here insert a short description of the town. Frankfort is one of the most important commercial towns in Germany and is the seat of an influential *Börse*, an Academy for the study of Social and Commercial subjects, and also a Commercial High School. The population is 337,500.

On the position of the present Saalhof on the Main, stood the royal palace (Pfalz), erected by Charlemagne at the 'Frankenfurt'. This place, which in Roman times was a low-lying morass, is first mentioned in 793. It was surrounded by walls in 838 by Ludwig the Pious. According to the Treaty of Verdun, Frankfurt became in 843 the capital of the East Frankish kingdom (i. e. Germany), and, as such it acquired great importance. From the time of Kaiser Friedrich I (1152), the election of the German Emperors took place here, and a golden bull of Karl IV (1356) made Frankfort permanently the official town for such elections. Already, in 1245,



Frankfort had become a free city of the Empire, and the rights of the town were again confirmed at the close of the Thirty Years War by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Easter and Autumn Fairs became of great importance to Frankfort. They began in the 14th century under the protection of the Empire. From 1562 the coronation of the Emperor took place at Frankfort. In the end of the 18th century the French several times took possession of the town and demanded heavy contributions. By the founding of the Rheinbund in 1806 Frankfort lost its immediatised position, but the Vienna Congress again declared it a free town of the German Bund. The National Assembly met here in the Paulskirche from the 18th May 1848 to the 31st May 1849. There were 568 members, including several famous men, and they set themselves to draw up a new constitution for the state. The assembly came to rather a sorry end. In the war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia Frankfort took the side of the former, and at the end of the war, by a royal patent of the 18th October 1866, it lost its independence and became incorporated in the Prussian State. On the 10th May 1871 the Peace of Frankfort which ended the Franco-German war was signed here in the Gasthof zum Schwan by the Imperial Chancellor Bismarck and the French minister Jules Favre.

A Visit to Frankfort. (Plan page 88). We may conveniently start from the railway station — a fine building and as practical as imposing. It was opened to traffic in 1888, being constructed according to the design of Landesbauinspector Eggert. Before us is the beautiful Kaiserstrasse, and passing a small ancient tower (on the right is the new theatre), and going over the Kaiserplatz with the Kaiserfountain (with basin of granite), a gift of Baron Erlanger, we reach the Rossmarkt, in which is the *Gutenberg Monument* (Gutenberg, Fust and Schöffer). The monument is by F. von der Launitz and was erected in 1858. Turning a little to the right we come to the Goetheplatz, with a bronze statue of the poet erected by Schwanthaler in 1844. Behind is the Börse (Exchange) open from 12 to 2. From the Goetheplatz, turn to the left through the Bockenheimerstrasse, and then straight on to the Opernplatz. On the right is the *Opera House*, erected in 1873–80, according to the designs of Professor R. Lucan of Berlin at a cost of $5\frac{1}{2}$ million marks (the total cost including interior fittings etc. amounted to 10 millions). On the left, in the grounds, is a monument to Kaiser Wilhelm I., and behind, a monument to Guiolett, a Frankfort citizen who laid out the town promenades. If we proceed with the tramway along the Bockenheimer Landstrasse it takes us to the beautiful *Palmengarten* (1 mark); but if from the Opernplatz we go back through the Bockenheimertor and immediately turn to the left through the Hochstrasse it takes us to the antique *Tower of the Eschenheimgateway*. Here is the valuable *Senckenberg Scientific Museum* (free on Sundays, Fridays 11–1, Wednesdays 2–4, at other times for a Trinkgeld of 50 to 75 pfg). A little further along is a monument to Sömmering, the inventor of telegraphy, and near in the Bockenheim Grounds, the *Börne*

monument. Going through Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse we come to the *Schillerplatz* in which is a monument to the poet erected in 1863 by Joh. Dielmann, and also the *Guardhouse* a building which dates from 1729. Turning to the left, the tramway line leads us over the Zeil, the chief business street of Frankfort to the *Fahrgasse* (on the right). On the left of the Zeil is the *Central Post Office*, a fine building. If we follow the Zeil straight on we come to the *Neue Zeil*, which takes us to the *Zoological Gardens* (1 mark).

From the *Fahrgasse* we may proceed to the *Bethmann Museum*: we make a detour here thro' Grosse Friedbergerstrasse, to the right along *Vilbelerstrasse* (with tramway), and thro' the *Friedberger gateway*. Before the Museum is the *Hessian Monument*. Near it, on the 16th December 1792, the Hessian and Prussian troops pressed into the town which was held by the French under Custine. At the same time the citizens of Frankfort, at the *Friedberger Gate*, attacked the French from within. Friedrich Wilhelm II was himself a witness of the brave selfsacrifice of the Hessians, and in 1793 he erected the monument in memory of the 200 men who fell. In the *Bethmann Museum* is the *Ariadne Sculpture* by Dannecker, dating from 1814, and bought by Bethmann for 20,000 gulden. The work represents the daughter of King Minos of Crete, who was left by Theseus on the island of Naxos as the bride of Dionysius, riding on a panther. (Weekdays 10-1, and 3-5; Sunday and in Winter 11-1; Trinkgeld 50 to 75 pfg). Not far distant in the Upper Main grounds is the beautiful monument to Schopenhauer.

We next proceed through the *Fahrgasse* to the '*Dom*' (closed 11,30 to 2 ocl.).

This Gothic cathedral was originally erected in 874 by Ludwig the German in the form of a cross, but in the course of the centuries it was rebuilt and changed. On the night of the 15th of August 1867 the greater part of it was destroyed by fire, and it was finally restored in 1877 by Denzinger from the original plan (the length is 360 feet and the breadth 218 feet). Then the tower which is about 310 feet high was for the first time completed to its full height. Among other objects in the interior we may mention, near the high altar, the tomb of King Gunther von Schwarzbürg (died 1349), and near the tomb (on the side) is the Election Chapel. In the transept where the Emperors were crowned are representations from the history of Frankfort executed by Steinle.

From the *Domplatz* we go over the *Markt* straight to the *Römerberg*. In the Market-place is a stone house, No. 44, dating from 1464, and also a monument to the Frankfort poet Friedrich Stolze who wrote in his native dialect. Passing the *Justitia-brunnen*, behind which is the *Nicolaikirche*, and going through the *Wedelgasse*, we come to the *Paulplatz*, in which are the *Römer*, and the *Paulskirche* built in 1833. Between the *Paulskirche* and the *Rathaus* is the *Einheitsdenkmal* which was unveiled on the 18th of October 1903 and cost 120,000 marks.

The *Einheitsdenkmal* — Monument of National Unity -- is a three-sided obelisk of Kelheim limestone, ornamented with reliefs, and with a figure of Clio on the top. The lower part of the construction is by the Architects Hessemer and Schmidt of Munich, and the bronze part by the sculptor

Hugo Kaufmann of Munich. Round the upper surface of the base runs the inscription 'To the Champions of German Unity in the time of preparation 1815-63 — the town of Frankfort on the Main'.

Beside the Römer, and spanning Bethmannstrasse is the Rathaus (Municipal Buildings), containing a banqueting hall, 88 feet by 46 feet. The building was erected by Hoven & Neher and was opened in the presence of the Emperor, on the occasion of the musical competition on the 4th June 1903.

The Römer was originally constructed as a Rathaus out of several adjoining houses in 1405-18, and was enlarged by the inclusion of several other houses, 1731-32. It was used as the Rathaus up to 1903. The façade was constructed in its present form in 1898. The Kaisersaal on the first story was the hall in which the banquets were held at the coronation festivals. Its walls are ornamented with portraits of the 52 German Emperors from Charlemagne to Francis II. (1792-1806). The portraits were executed by the painters Lessing, Veit, Steinle etc., and are larger than life-size (8-7 for 50 pf : Mondays and Wednesdays 10-1 free.) Alongside of the Kaisersaal is the Wahlzimmer in which the Electors met to take council concerning the election of the new emperor.

From the Römer we go along the large Kornmarkt, then to the left thro' the Weissadlergasse, and arrive at the Grosser Hirschgraben, in which is the *Goethehaus* (No. 23, on the right).

In this house, *Johann Wolfgang Goethe* was born on the 28th August 1749. It has been restored, as nearly as possible to what Goethe in his 'Dichtung und Wahrheit' pictures it to have been in 1755. There is in it the Goethe museum and the Goethe library (open weekdays 8-1, 3-6. Sundays 10-1, for 1 mark). The house belongs to the Freier deutsche Hochstift, a society founded in 1859 to preserve remembrances of Goethe, Schiller, and their contemporaries.

Going to the end of Grosser Hirschgraben, we follow the tramway line through the Weissfrauenstrasse, and to the left along Mainzerstrasse to the Main, (to the right along the bank of the Main is the Nizza Promenade). Going over the Main bridge, and turning to the right along the Schaumainkai, we come to the *Städelsche Institut*.

The *Städelsche Kunstinstitut* contains a rich collection of ancient and modern pictures, and other art treasures. A Frankfort banker, named Städel, who died in 1816, bequeathed to the city some two million gulden for the purpose of founding this institute. The renaissance building by O. Sommer was completed in 1878 (Mondays closed; open free Sundays 11-1, Wednesdays 11-4 and on other days 10-1; at other times 1 mark).

Mainz.

Golden Mainz! In the 14th century when it had attained the height of its prosperity the present capital of the province of Rhenish Hesseland could justly lay claim to this description. Mainz can trace its origin to Drusus (38 B. C.). It was on the initiative of a citizen of Mainz *Arnold Walpod* that the League of the Rhenish towns came into existence in

1234, and at the head of this league Walpod placed his native city. By this league the peace of the land, threatened by the Princes, in their exercise of *Faustrecht* (the law of the strong arm), was assured. In a short time the influence of Mainz extended from Basel to Cologne, and trade and commerce steadily prospered. Diether von Isenburg had been dethroned by the Pope and Emperor in 1461, and in the struggle which arose about the new Elector Archbishop Adolf of Nassau conquered Mainz in 1462, and plundered and destroyed it. Mainz lost its privileges as a free city of the empire and became subject to the Archbishop, and since then it has never again risen to such a flourishing condition. However, towards the end of the 19th century, the decay of the lines of circumvallation has allowed a new town to spring up around the old, and once again Mainz has risen to considerable importance. The population which was 40,000 in 1660 is today 91,000.



Mainz.

From Mainz the discovery of the art of printing was disseminated. One of her sons Johann Gutenberg succeeded in putting the types together for the first printing-press, and sent forth the first printed book.

The town is the seat of the district and provincial government, and also of a Bishop (since 30th Nov. 1903 Georg Kirstein). We may also mention its commercial (*Handel*) school, trade (*Gewerbe*) school, and its Polytechnic School (*Kunstgewerbeschule*). The whole province of Rhenish Hesse, bounded on the east and north by the Rhine, on the west by the Nahe, and on the south by the Bavarian Palatinate, is one great vineyard.

Mainz is the entrance to the whole of the *Rheingau*, and is also the chief centre for the wine-trade of the Middle Rhine. Almost the whole town is honeycombed with cellars, and there are some hundreds of wine businesses. The sparkling-wine industry here, alone yields about a sixth of the total German production. The town is also the chief auction-mart for the wines of the Middle Rhine. In the spring of 1903 twenty-two auctions were held at which in all 1050 butts of white and red wine were offered for sale, and 674,400 marks were obtained.

A visit to Mainz. Starting from the railway station and following the tramway-lines straight forward for some distance

through the Kaiserstrasse — a fine street 65 yards broad, — we reach the square in front of the Christuskirche. In the right hand corner is the Imperial Bank. Turning here to the right we come to the Schlossplatz, in the SE. corner of which is the *Peterskirche*. This church was built between 1748 and 1756, has two towers, and is ornamented with frescoes, the work of Appiani, a Milanese. Here also stands the *Schloss* — built 1627-77 — once a residence of the Elector and now in the possession of the town. In this palace may be mentioned, as well worth seeing, the collections in the antiquarian, the scientific and the Gutenberg museums, the picture gallery and the town library (open April to October: free on Monday, Thursday, Friday, 2-5, Sunday and Wednesday 10 to 1 and 2 to 5 o'clock; at other times from 10 to 5 for 50 pf.; the Gutenberg museum is open on Sunday from 10 to 1 and Wednesday from 2 to 4 — on other days admission to it may be obtained free between 10 and 6 o'clock by making application in the library).

The lovely *Rhine Promenade* stretches along the river from the bridge over the harbour to the Ingelheimer Au, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From the east side of the palace, the Rhine promenade conducts us to the bridge which leads over the Rhine to Kastel. This bridge is 640 yards long and 15 yards wide. On the Promenade, not far from the bridge, is the *Stadthalle* (Town-hall), built in Italian renaissance style, containing a restaurant and also a great banqueting-hall, 174 ft by 92 ft. If we now follow the Rheinstrasse in a southerly direction (on the left is *das Eiserne Tor* — iron gate) and turn along Fischtorstrasse, we reach the picturesque *Cathedral*, with its numerous towers. This is one of the existing works of Archbishop Willigis and dates from 978 to 1009, but from fires, demolitions, and rebuildings very little of the original remains. The imposing central tower, finished in 1875, aspires in pure romanesque form towards heaven. The transept and choirs represent the transition style (from Romanesque to Gothic). On the West Choir there is an equestrian statue representing St. Martin sharing his mantle with a beggar.

Before we enter the cathedral we should examine the *Fountain* (Brunnen) dating from 1526, which stands in the market place, the centre of old Mainz.

The cathedral is open from 8 to 9, and from 9.30 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m. If visitors wish to see the W. choir, the cloisters, crypts etc. they should enquire for the verger, who lives on the south side (in the Leichhof). The dome of the W. choir, and the central nave have been adorned with paintings of Old and New Testament subjects. The decoration was designed by Phil. Veit. Specially worthy of inspection are the sepulchral monuments by the pillars (there are over 40 of Archbishops of Mainz alone). Among these may be mentioned the renaissance monument of Archbishop Albrecht von Brandenburg by pillar 1 (in the north aisle) and

Archbishop Sebastian von Heusenstamm by pillar 2, and at pillar 9, the Gothic monument to Archbishop Konrad von Daun. The beautiful side chapels should also be seen. In the nave, almost all the tombs are of extraordinary beauty. The south aisle also contains a monumental tablet to Fastrada the third wife of Charlemagne. In the cloisters there is a marble monument to Heinrich Frauenlob (d. 1318) which the ladies of Mainz erected in 1842 to this minnesänger, and here also may be seen fine renaissance choir stalls.

Coming back to the Market Place we turn our steps to the left and soon come to the Gutenberg-Platz with its *Monument to the inventor of the art of printing* (by Thorwaldsen, erected 1837). Opposite, is the theatre. Proceeding, the Tramway line leads us through Ludwigstrasse, and from it we go to the left through Präsenzgasse, across Ballplatz, and turn to the right to *Stephanskirche* in Stephansstrasse. This is a remarkable Gothic church completed in the beginning of the 14th century. The tower, rising to a height of 170 feet, affords a lovely view and may be ascended. (Bell on the flying buttress to the right of doorway of north tower). Going through Adlergasse and Breidenbacherstrasse we reach Emmerich Josefstrasse, running at right angles to the latter, and, turning to the left, this street conducts us to the *Mathildenstrasse*, which commands a lovely prospect of the town. Going back through Emmerich Josefstrasse we reach Schillerplatz, in which is a *Monument to Schiller*, erected in 1862 (by J. B. Scholl).



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Deutscher H. 2.25-2.50;
1.50. Kaiserhof 2.50-3.25;
1.50-2. Stadt Koblenz 2;
1.20. 4 Winde 2; 1-1.50.
Bahnhof 2.50; 1.50. Wwe.
Schmitz 2.50; 1.20. Kreuz-
berg 2; 1.20.

Alken 48

Sonntag.

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Rhein. H. (Winkler) 2.80;
2-3. Weisses Kreuz 2.50;
1.50-2.50. Assemacher
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—3. Anker 2.70-3.20;
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mania 2; 1-1.50. Hotel
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1.50-2. Göbel 2.50-3.35;
1.50-2.50. Germania 2.25-
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—9. Stern 3.50-9; 2.50.
Schwan 2.75-3.75. Drugies
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Hof 1.50-2; 1. Kronprinz,
Hamburger Hof, Storch
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2 10-3.60; 1. Continental
and Nolden 2.50-3.50.

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7; 3. Wild. Schwein 2.50-
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4.50; 2.50. Kölner H. 2.50-
4; 2.50. Springer 2.50-
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This is a detailed historical map of the Mainz-Rudesheim region. The Rhine river is depicted in blue, flowing from the top right towards the bottom left. Major towns are labeled in black, including Mainz, Rudesheim, Eltville, and Altleiningen. The map is densely populated with red symbols representing castles and fortifications, many of which are labeled with names like 'Burg', 'Festung', and 'Schloss'. The terrain is shown in shades of brown and tan, with various smaller settlements and landmarks marked throughout the region. The title 'MAINZ - RODESHEIM' is prominently displayed at the top center.

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